The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896. NO. 37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5.13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

The Popular Vote.

Toledo Blade.

The official votes of many of the states are not yet reported, consequently the official figures of the total popular vote of the United States is not yet obtainable. The returns from all the states, including the official vote in those which have canvassed it, and estimates by state officers for the others, gives McKinley 7,050,516, Bryan 6,221,552, Palmer 138,570. The total vote, including all parties, is placed at 12,579,638. According to these figures, which should not vary many thousands from the final official table McKinley's plurality over Bryan is 820,000. This is the largest plurality ever given a presidential candidate. Grant's 763,000 in 1872 comes next. Lincoln's plurality of 491,195 in 1860 has the third place, and Cleveland's, of 380,810, in 1892, is fourth. McKinley's majority is also the largest on record.

There was a heavy increase in the total vote, above and beyond that due to the natural increase in the voting population. This phenomenal increase in the vote came from the west. In the east, the totals were not materially increased. The vote in New England was practically the same as in 1892. In New York there was a small increase, and almost all of the states of the middle section of the country and of the south show gains. But it is in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and in the silver states that we must look for the most remarkable increases. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the vote is far ahead of that of 1892. In the last named state, which was regarded as the pivotal one of the Union, the total this year is about 1,100,000, as compared with less than 900,000 four years ago.

The silver states were stirred to their foundations by the issue. Colorado, for instance, in 1892, gave Harrison 38,620, and Weaver(Populist) 53,584. The total vote, including that of the Prohibitionists, was 93,842. This year the Bryan vote is no less than 151,970, far in excess of the whole vote of the state in 1892. McKinley's total and the scattering votes bring the aggregate up to about 175,000. There was no lethargy in Colorado in this campaign. Utah is another enthusiastic silver state. Its population is but little more than one-half that of Rhode Island, but its vote is 20,000 greater. The women voters of these two states are responsible in some measure for the increase, but they cannot be regarded as accounting wholly for it.

McKinley's total vote is about 1,828,000 greater than Harrison's was four years ago. That is a tremendous increase, but the Bryan vote is by no means correspondingly smaller than the combined vote for Cleveland and Weaver. The Nebraska man received about 6,275,000, exclusive of those as yet unreported from Texas, and Cleveland and Weaver together polled 6,597,946. In other words, the McKinley and Palmer increase over Harrison is about two millions, and the Bryan decrease from Cleveland and Weaver is about 300,000. The total Prohibition vote this year is about 80,000, against 262,799 in 1892.

The silver states, and those states which were pivotal in the contest, including Ohio and the states westward, polled practically all their votes. In the eastern states, there was the usual stay-at-home vote, because the sound money men knew these states were safe, and hence did not inconvenience themselves to get to the polls. In every state wherein the Popocrats thought victory possible, every silver vote was out, and every sound money vote as well. Consequently we had, this year, the full strength of the wild effort to put the nation on a silver basis. No further agitation can increase this vote, because additions would have to come from conversions from the sound money ranks, and any large defection therefrom is impossible. The silver idea has had its day, as the greenback idea had twenty years ago.

Thirteen Months in 1900.

Toledo Blade.

The present arbitrary division of the months into 30 and 31-day periods, with February but 28, is a bothering arrangement, having no advantage, and is endured simply because it is the established order of things. The suggestion is now made that the year 1900 would be a good starting point for an improvement. It is proposed that with the new century we start in with a year of thirteen months rather than twelve. The *Scientific American* has an article favoring the change, in which its effect is thus described:

"If such a division were made the first twelve months would have just twenty-eight days, or four weeks each and the new month twenty-nine, to make 365, and thirty in leap years. After a few days there would be no need to refer to calendars, as the same day of the week would have the same date through the year. If January 1 were, say Monday, every Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d; every Tuesday the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d, and so throughout the year. The changes of the moon would be on about the same dates through the year, and many calculations, like interest, dates of maturing notes, Easter Sunday and many other important dates would be simplified. Although the present generation would have to figure new dates for birthdays and all legal holidays except New Year would be on different dates, yet the gain would be more than the loss, as that would be permanent, and the objections trifling."

The argument of utility applies with much force in favor of such a change. There is no sound objection to the plan; but we presume there is so much foolish sentiment against it, that any effort to realize it would be baffled. The conversion of humanity is so great that we endure all sorts of inconvenience rather than make a radical change in some immoral custom. The adhesion to our clumsy and antiquated system of weights and measures is a case in point.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Issue Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for 1897 it will issue clerical orders to regularly ordained clergymen in charge of churches located on or near its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. To secure these orders clergymen should make application to the nearest ticket agent as soon as possible, as it is desired that all applications reach the General Office by December 15. 2t

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

The Immigration Law Again.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The riots at the new reservoir at Trenton, like those which occurred in the anthracite region the other day, are worthy of special notice only because they again prove the necessity of a stricter immigration law.

The principals in that disturbance in all probability could not have passed the hundred dollar a head test. Most certainly they could not have passed an educational examination. Yet in pursuance of that foolish custom, established in the early days of the Union, they were allowed to come in and inoculate other elements of the population with their lawless ideas.

At some time or another the present law, rigorous as it is said by its advocates to be, will have to be changed. The indignant, the imbecile and the vicious must be kept out. Why delay that time? The necessity for the change is upon us now, and all the dictates of common sense demand that the change be made. The coal and coke regions of the country are now filled by people who do not even qualify as citizens. It is folly to admit any more.

Demagogues have too long shaped the national policy on this question. Let patriots define it now.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits and plants between, man can find and needs no lovlier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest *en route*. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Cressent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville and the Garden of the Goods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-9 to 1-23-97.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

McKinley's Greatest Service.

New York Sun.

The long series of political addresses recently delivered by Maj. McKinley were marked by one characteristic which, when we consider the spirit manifested in his opponent's speeches and in the four years of Populist Democracy preceding, makes them the most gratifying and precious feature of the entire canvass. In all Maj. McKinley's talk there was nothing of the demagogue. There was not a touch of the lying cant about rich and poor, with which the self-seeking schemers among Populist Democratic statesmen, from Cleveland to Bryan, have been for the last four years filling the less fortunate with hatred of the prosperous, and arraying class against class. While Bryan on his tour was apparently producing a whirlwind of responsive enthusiasm with this vicious agitation, Maj. McKinley maintained rigidly the attitude of a dignified, honorable and patriotic statesman of the best school of American democracy, and refused to imperil our political and social traditions for the sake of drumming up the votes of the ignorant and ill-disposed.

The fact that the candidate of honest money stood thus firmly against the inflamatory spirit which has just culminated in an effort for general repudiation is perhaps the brightest star in Victory's crown.

Hogg and His Children.

From the Cleveland World.

In a moment of forgetfulness or carelessness ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, inflicted upon his youngest daughter the cruelty of naming her Ima Hogg. She is now 14 years old and naturally awaits with some impatience the time when she can change her family name, and undo the inhumanity of her reckless parents. Other names, Ura Hogg, Hesa Hogg, Harry Hogg and Moore Hogg, given to his alleged other children, are, he says, "the mythical creatures of campaigners who failed to beat me for office." In fact, instead of six children he has only four—"Ima, William, Mike and Tom." He declares, too, that his daughter's name, Ima Hogg, did not become a matter of political interest until he entered pulic life. "The people then, by a large majority, settled it" in his favor.

Of course, a man has a right to be proud of his name and family even when it is known as a Hogg, though most men would prefer to be called Bacon, or even Hamm. But if it is a man's fate to be called Hogg, he has a dull sense of humor or a dull affection when he allows himself to hear a clergyman say: "Ima Hogg, I baptize thee in the name of your father."

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief*.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Does anybody happen to know anything about John Bardsley's health just now?

THE CELLINI VASE.

Mrs. Branscombe had a passion for bric-a-brac. Not the ordinary modern kind, such as any cultivated woman might have possesed herself of by the simple process of paying for it, but interesting things that were valuable for their rarity and their history and the celebrity of their inventors or discoverers.

She had a fan that was said to have once belonged to the last Tycoon, who had been imprisoned and who was said to have shaded his face with this identical fan as he listened to the decree which subjected him to durance vile and abolished the tycoonate forever. Mrs. Branscombe held to this theory with unshaken tenacity. But her nephew Will had been the victim of doubts ever since he had chanced upon a factory in Philadelphia which turned out an inexhaustible supply of genuine Japanese fans so like that royal relic that when he replaced it for a week with one of the late manufacture his aunt did not seem to know the difference.

He had not called her attention to the experiment, because he had never forgotten one he had tried with the famous roc's egg, and he did not believe that she ever had, either. The roc's egg had been the joy of her heart and the pride of her soul, and she had treasured it with anxious care for more than five years until one day Will, in an unseemly fit of glee, had accidentally knocked it out of the nest in which it had been calmly reposing for so long and it was shattered into fragments. Thereupon it was revealed that the famous egg had been cunningly contrived with a preparation of lime carefully glazed over the surface, and no mysterious roc had ever had anything to do with its production.

Will never got over the impression that it was scarcely fair that he should be blamed for the latter fact. He might have thought it only just that his aunt should have been vexed with him for his carelessness in knocking down her treasure, but she had never seemed half so indignant toward him for that as because of the little circumstance that the egg turned out not to be genuine. How did she suppose he could help that?

Will believed it was the roc's egg that had ruined him. She had not seemed to cherish any violent animosity toward him previous to that. Since that tragic event her treatment of him had been really heart-breaking. Not that he should have cared so much had it been merely for his own sake and hers, though he had always tried to be a dutiful and affectionate nephew. There was Mabel. She was Mrs. Branscombe's niece and lived with her. It will be seen without difficulty when taken in connection with the fact that Will was in love with Mabel, that the situation was embarrassingly complicated. It really became necessary to Will's happiness that his relations with Mrs. Branscombe should be placed on a friendly footing.

There was but one way by which Will could reinstate himself in the good graces of Mrs. Branscombe, and even that seemed impossible from a casual view. She had become possessed of a wild longing for a Cellini vase. Perhaps there was no reason why a Cellini medal or a Cellini seal might not have answered the purpose quite as well but for some reason Mrs. Branscombe's ambition had taken the form of a Cellini vase. There was a tradition of total depravity lingering about the memory of Cellini which, by a subtle law of the affinity of opposites, rendered all things connected with him objects of irresistible attraction to a woman of the rigid propriety of Mrs. Branscombe. Therefore it became necessary that she should come into possession of a Cellini vase with as little delay as might be.

"You shall have it," Will had said in a burst of affection.

That was just before he went to Florence. Mrs. Branscombe felt in an unusually friendly humor with him; first for his devotion to her interests; second, for his absence.

He wrote often to Mrs. Branscombe; not once to Mabel. Neither did he send her any message. Mrs. Branscombe had always had faith in the remedial effect of absence in sentimental cases. It seemed to increase the affection of aunt and nephew. She was growing almost fond of him now that he was out of the way.

"Will's a good fellow, when he's in another country, isn't he?" she said to Mabel.

"Oh, yes," assented the girl cheerfully.

"He is improving his mind. It is a good thing. I have always thought it needed improvement. I think it would bear more improvement than any other mind I know. It will never be as good as Mr. Aston's, but it could be much better than it is."

Mr. Aston was Mabel's new lover, and he had a great deal of money in bonds and one of the finest houses in town; two circumstances which have a tendency to brighten a man's intellect wonderfully in public estimation.

"I think it will take a long time to improve Will's mind to any perceptible degree," said Mrs. Branscombe carefully. "He will probably be abroad five years, at least."

"What about the vase all that time?" asked Mabel.

"It will take a long time to find it," said Mrs. Branscombe with all the moral superiority of one who is conscious of aspiring to difficult heights. "If he should find it sooner he could send it to me."

"I have found it," Will wrote soon after this. "That is, I have found the place where it ought to be. That it is not there is only an indication of the general derangement of the universe. It was sold some time ago to a member of the ex-royal family of France. It happens, luckily for me, however the poor royalist may feel about it, that he has fallen dead broke and all his collections are to be put up for sale. So here's for Paris, and wish me good luck"

The next time she heard from Will he had gone to Rome, having been informed that the precious object had been bought for a Cardinal and taken to the Imperial City. The Cardinal had since died, and there was a hope that the coveted treasure might be within grasp. Then he wrote from Madrid, where he had gone in consequence of a rumor that the precious vase had been sent to the Spanish Capital and placed in a museum.

After that she did not hear from him for a long time. She began to grow uneasy, first for the Cellini vase and then for her nephew. She had not known before how fond she was of him.

It was a year from the time of his departure that Will returned, walking in one evening as quietly as if he had been down town for an hour or so, and had just come back.

Mrs. Branscombe sprang to meet him in transports of delight. After she had welcomed him and asked him how he was and where he had been and why he had not written to her, she said:

"I forgive you for not bringing the vase. After all, Will, I think I'd rather have you. You know I was always fond of you."

Will almost whistled in an excess of incredulity, but checked himself in time.

"That reminds me, though," he said, taking a box out from some mysterious hiding place, "that I did bring the vase."

He opened the box and took from it a vase beautifully wrought of silver ornamented on one side with a golden Venus rising from a silver sea, and on the other with a swarm of small Tritons disporting themselves gaily on the crests of silvery waves.

After a period of breathless contemplation Mrs. Branscombe cried:

"What can I do to pay you for such a beauty?"

"You know there is only one thing I want."

Mrs. Branscombe looked over at Mabel, standing with eyes downcast, not looking once at the classic piece of workmanship.

"Child, how can you be so insensible? Do look at the charming thing. If it's Mabel you mean you can ask her."

"I have asked her."

"You undutiful——!"

Then her eye fell again upon the exquisite carving of the master goldsmith, and she relented.

"What did she say?"

"She said she would not do anything without your consent, when you have been so good to her."

"Good child," said Mrs. Branscombe with one eye fixed appreciatively on the girl and the other on the vase. "I can't refuse you anything now, Will."

Will and Mabel withdrew to the next room to discuss the subject, while Mrs. Branscombe remained in delightful contemplation of the wonderful handiwork of Cellini.

"Do you suppose it is genuine?" Mabel asked the day after she and Will had returned from their bridal tour. They were looking at Mrs. Branscombe's treasures, chief among which was the marvelous vase.

"I know it is," replied Will.

"How do you know?"

He bent over her and whispered:

"Because I made it myself."—The Peterson Magazine.

A New Kind of Beast.

A new beast of burden has been produced by Professor Cossar Stewart, of Edinburgh. It is a result of a cross between a Burchill zebra and an ordinary mare. Its proper designation is the zebra mule. It is a very pretty little creature, with almost the same outlines as a colt, and with the charmingly variegated coat of a zebra.

The species of zebra named after Burchill is the one which most nearly resembles the horse in shape. The other zebras are nearer to the donkey. The Burchill zebra is, in fact, more like a horse than any other animal.

The zebra, though smaller than an ordinary horse, is stronger in proportion to his size. He is extremely tough, and owing to his thick coat, is able to sustain falls and blows that would cripple a horse.

It was long supposed that the zebra was absolutely untamable, but recent experience has shown that this is a mistake. He remains, however, harder to domesticate than any other animal apparently intended by nature for a beast of burden. He is full of spirit and go, which are admirable qualities, when trained in the proper direction, but are apt to lead the zebra to jump over walls and turn somersaults.

In South Africa six zebras have been harnesssed to a mail coach and have given satisfactory results. They were used in a place where there were no roads. They had to drive over piles of stones and fallen trees, and swim through a river. All this they did excellently, a few tumbles giving them no concern.

Modern Gift Enterprises.

That curious weakness for getting things cheap, or for nothing, whether they are desirable or not, which characterizes human nature—perhaps its female element especially (the late Mrs. Toodles to wit),—has been the drawing magnet to the food fair. I hear of the most extraordinary consumption of samples, of masses of incongruous edibles carried away in paper bags, long waits and crushes for trivial souvenirs there, by folks who can afford to buy what they want. They have developed this absurdly abnormal acquisitiveness under the same unlovely stimulus which drives crowds to the gambling-table or the bargain counter.—Time and the Hour.

A Common Failing.

She—Have you many poor relations?

He—None that I know.

She—Many rich ones?

He—None that know me.—Truth.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Ambassador Bayard has notified the State Department in Washington that he has declined to receive the testimonial proposed by the London Daily Telegraph.

Charles Wilson and Louis Milligan, who are wanted in Plainfield, N. J., for stealing $5000, were arrested in Washington, and confessed to squandering the money.

Consul-General Murguiondo, of Uruguay, has received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Montevideo, advising him that the threatened revolution in that country is unimportant. In the opinion of the Consul-General the affair is entirely over by this time, for he is confident that otherwise he would have had further advices.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, has issued an order removing the restrictions placed heretofore upon the importation and sale in the Territory of Alaska of breech-loading rifles and ammunition suitable therefor. This action was taken in compliance with numerous requests from various sections of the country.

Supervising Inspector-General Dumont reports that during last year 221 persons lost their lives on steam vessels, out of 600,000,000 passengers carried. This was a decrease in the loss of life of 173 persons from the year before.

The statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during the month of November, 1896, the total coinage at the mints of the United States was $7,458,722, of which $5,064,700 was gold, $2,350,022 silver and $89,000 minor coins. The coinage of standard silver dollars during the month was 1,914,000.

Domestic.

William Jabs, of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, after telling a policemen he was going to kill himself. The policeman thought he was merely indulging in a drunken jest, and took no steps to restrain him.

Tramps, angered by the refusal of two sisters, at Shelbyville, Ind., to give them food and shelter, set the house afire. The house was destroyed and one of the sisters, Miss Mary Leech, received fatal injuries.

The Rockefellers will build the largest steel plant in the country in South Chicago, Ill.

In Brooklyn Annie Decker, twelve years old, took a fatal dose of carbolic acid because her mother had scolded her.

Miss Ethel Hover secured a judgment of $195 against the trustee of the Pleasant Plains (N. Y.) School, who discharged her without cause.

Albert F. Lovejoy, for twenty-eight years head porter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, committed suicide in New York City.

Final details of the great storm that enveloped Nebraska for six days have been received. Much stock has perished on the extreme eWstern ranges, where there were few ravines in which animals could find shelter. The aggregate is not so large as anticipated, however.

Two Gloucester (Mass.) fishermen who had been ninety-eight hours in an open boat were rescued by the steamship Dresden and taken to the port of New York.

Two young women attacked burglars who were robbing a safe in Sandy Lake, Penn., shot one, and drove the band away.

The Greater New York Commission have eliminated from the charter the feature of borough boards.

The Georgia State Senate, by a vote of 21 to 15, rejected a bill introduced by Senator Culver to declare null and void all obligations and contracts which may be made payable in any specific character of money, whether the same be coin or otherwise, so far as the General Assembly is concerned; therefore, gold contracts may still be made in Georgia.

George E. Gail, a New Orleans (La.) jeweler, was recently swindled out of $10,000 worth of diamonds by three Italians.

Arbuckle Brothers, the great coffee firm, are about to erect a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, and it is probable that they will fight the American Sugar Refining Company.

John Noonan, a sailor on the United States battleship Indiana, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, committed suicide in his bunk.

The official call for a currency reform convention, to be held at Indianapolis January 12, was issued.

The steel plates furnished for the Kearsarge and Kentucky by the Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, Penn, are said to be defective.

The Federal Grand Jury in Chicago began an investigation of the Dressed Beef Trust.

The ice gorge in the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, became less threatening and the river began to fall.

Eugene Vacheron, the ex-Assemblyman from Queens County, was acquitted of bribetaking in Albany, N. Y.

"Dynamite Dick" Coulson, the last of a notorious gang of Indian Territory outlaws, was shot and killed near Orlando.

Four robbers attacked Mrs. Annie Knauss and her daughter while they were at breakfast in their home, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., fatally stabbed the mother, brutally beat the girl and escaped with $410.

At the investigation of the Raines Liquor law in New York City clergymen, detectives and others testified that the new excise law had increased vice in New York City and Brooklyn.

The New York State Prison Commission directed Superintendent Lathrop to provide a way for keeping the convicts in the State prisons at work after January 1.

Funeral services for William Steinway were held at his residence and at the Liederkranz Hall in New York City. Of 2000 persons at the hall, it was said that each had personally known Mr. Steinway. Carl Schurz and Julius Hoffman were so deeply affected that neither was able to finished the eulogy he had begun. The music was by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Chairman Bynum, of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy, called a conference of the party leaders to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., December 10.

Governor Griggs has appointed J. Franklin Fort, of East Orange, as Law Judge of Essex County; vice Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, recently appointed by President Cleveland as United States District Court Judge, for the District of New Jersey.

Boardman L. Dennett, fifty-two years old, an engineer in the Everett (Mass.) Fire Department, was instantly killed in a collision between his engine and a train on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Everett. Walter Stevens, driver of the fire engine, was badly injured, but will recover. The fire engine was responding to an alarm when the affair occurred.

Reports from Texas state that a severe blizzard has been raging in portions of that State. At Houston, Victoria, and Eagle Pass, the heaviest snow storm of recent years raged. It is not thought that cattle will suffer very much.

The glass manufacturers met in Indianapolis, Ind., divided the country up among the members, decided to allow furnaces to start up December 14, and left prices to be fixed by the Trust's Executive Committee.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR WORK.

Conflict Between Americans and Italians in Trenton.

TWO THOUSAND MEN BATTLE.

Foreigners Offer Cheap Labor---Native Workmen Endeavor to Dissuade Them and Blows Are Struck---Two Short Fights, in Which Knives Are Drawn and a Man is Shot---Mobs Dispersed.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—Two battles have just been fought here between American and Italian laborers, and blood has been spilled. There is almost a state of warfare in the city between the two factions.

Crowds gathered at Prospect and Pennington avenues to apply for work on the new reservoir. There were nearly 2000 men, who had been idle for months and whose families were suffering. One-tenth of them were Italians, the most of whom have been brought into the city recently.

The Italians began to offer to work for half rates. The Americans resented this, and a delegation was sent to the Italians to tell them they must stand by living wages or take the consequences. The Americans were demanding from $1.50 to $1.25 a day. The Italians would not listen to the delegation, and the Americans drew nearer to hear what was going on.

A wrangle followed in which some one struck a blow. This was a signal, and the Italians drew knives. The Americans seized sticks and stones, and in a mass rushed upon the Italians. A short, sharp conflict followed, but the Italians were outnumbered and fled, followed by volleys of stones.

Many of the American laborers obtained employment, and the crowd remained till late in the evening to prevent the Italians from reappearing. Early next morning, in the vicinity of the ground where the work was begun, big bonfires were lighted by the laborers who came before daylight. It was bitter cold, and the men huddled round the fire, waiting eagerly to go to work.

All at once word came that a padrone had gone to the contractor to offer cheap labor. Fearful that their long-hoped-for work might thus be taken away from them the Americans charged upon a body of Italians, who had gathered nearby, and forced them down a street parallel with Pennington avenue.

They had not gone far when a Sicilian, Bline Salvadore, stopped a carriage coming up the street, and, stepping behind it, began firing into the crowd of pursuers with a revolver.

William Lenox, who lives at No. 1114 Lamberton street, one of the leaders of the pursuing workmen, stepped behind a tree. His left arm was exposed, however, and a bullet struck it. The Italian kept on firing and shot one other man, who was taken away by his friends before his name could be learned.

Sheriff Ashmore was sent for, and, hurrying to the scene, ordered the crowd to disperse. Twenty special deputies were sworn in by him and the ground was thoroughly picketed by his officers, with instructions to keep all visitors moving and to prevent the gathering of a crowd. Salvatore is in a cell at the Central Police Station. There is great excitement in the city.

For a long time there has been much distress here, caused by lack of work. The factories have been idle and the industries almost at a standstill. Want has been on every side. When it was announced the city was to build a reservoir that was to cost half a million there was rejoicing that there would be work.

The contractor, Lewis Lawton, before signing the contract agreed that none but residents of Trenton should be employed, and said he would discriminate against all foreigners.

DANGEROUS ICE GORGE.

Chippewa Falls Flooded and Much Property Destroyed.

The ice gorge which formed at Chippewa Falls, Wis., caused great destruction of property. A dispatch from that point, sent when the gorge was still forming, gave the following particulars: The destruction of property is reaching enormous proportions. The loss is already nearly $1,000,000, and the indications are that it will be much greater before the waters subside. Fifty business structures in Chippewa Falls have been abandoned, and the thoroughly alarmed people are making every effort to leave as little for the incoming waters to destroy as they possibly can.

The lower streets of the city, at this time, were alive and noisy with moving wagons, all descriptions of drays, sawdust carts, farm wagons and delivery outfits. Everything that could be drafted into service was set at work, and the merchants of Spring street got to places of safety with speed. At midnight the water forced back from the Chippewa ice gorge was creeping up the street toward the Wisconsin Central station. The water rose steadily, and Spring street, in its business section, was a lake. For several blocks further back hotels and business houses were chilly, the water having extinguished all fires.

For ten miles below the Chippewa River is filled with ice, gorged well to the bottom, obstructing the flow, and back of it the water is constantly and rapidly rising to the dam at the upper end of the city.

There is a complete cessation of business at Chippewa Falls and hundreds have been put to a great inconvenience and loss—that is all as yet. But the shadow of disaster lies over the Chippewa valley. Vast masses of water are flowing over the upper dam above the Weyer Hauser Mill at the lower end of the city, bringing down broken ice. Below the rapids, at the dam, this water flows under the ice-pack for miles, shoving against the bridges and backing into the town. The water is twenty-five feet above the tow mark.

The entire pack above the solid gorge moved 1000 feet in twenty-four hours, and attempts were made to open a passage through it by dynamite. Because of the fact that no high gorge is apparent, the river being packed for miles, the project can scarcely be successful.

The city was left in darkness, the gas plant having been abandoned. The electric light plant at the dam was forced to run under check. The Wisconsin Central has roped in its station buildings to hold them.

Perished in a Church Fire.

St. Monica's Catholic Church, at Atlantic City, N. J., was burned. Firemen William Dougherty and Thomas Lennig entered the building with a line of hose. Chief Engineer Whippey, seeing that the building would soon collapse, ordered that all firemen retire from the building, but Dougherty and Lennig failed to obey the order. The tall steeple fell in, and the two firemen perished in the wreckage.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary Herbert's Plans for Increasing the Fighting Flotilla.

THREE MORE BIG BATTLESHIPS.

Twelve Torpedo Boats Also Recommended---The Progress Made in the Upbuilding of the Navy---What Has Been Done During President Cleveland's Second Term---Docks Desired on Gulf.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Navy Herbert in his annual report asks Congress to authorize three light draught battleships and twelve torpedo boats. He recommends that the battleships be planned for an extreme deep load draught of not more than twenty-three feet and suggests that considerations of strategy upon our Atlantic and Gulf Coasts render this an essential to the success of naval campaigns.

SECRETARY HILARY A. HERBERT.

"This reasoning," he says, "is the final result of much careful study by able officers of conditions as they exist on our Southern Coast. Battleships that could enter the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, and the mouth of the Mississippi at all times would have an immense advantage over the battleships of foreign Nations, few, if any, of which could enter these ports. Light-draught battleships, if we had them, could make any of these ports bases of supply, could sally forth from them or retire into them at will, and could therefore almost always offer battle on their own terms. There are also many of our ports further north which would give the same advantages to such ships."

An interesting feature of the report is a resume of the progress of the upbuilding of the new navy from the time of its inauguration under Secretary Chandler. Congress has authorized during the present Administration twenty-eight vessels, with a total tonnage of 65,866 tons; of these five are first-class battleships and sixteen torpedo boats. "Large as the above increase appears," says the Secretary, "it yet does not suffice to place the United States Navy in a satisfactory condition if we mean to be able at all times to defend our long line of seacoast, afford unquestionable protection to our citizens in foreign lands, render efficient aid to our diplomacy and maintain under all circumstances our National honor."

The Secretary says that during the present Administration there will have been placed in commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, four double-turreted monitors, and one harbor-defence ram, making a total of twelve new armored vessels, having an aggregate displacement of 81,517 tons. In addition to the above-mentioned armored ships, eight cruisers and three gunboats will have received their first commission, making a grand total of twenty-three vessels, with an aggregate displacement, of 118,184 tons, placed in commission during the present Administration, this being by far the largest amount of tonnage put in commission during any Presidential Administration since 1865. These include the seagoing coast-line battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, the second-class battleships Maine and Texas, the armored cruisers New York, Olympia, and Brooklyn, the coast defence monitors Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror and Puritan, the cruisers Cincinnati, Raleigh, Columbia, Minneapolis, Detroit, Marblehead, and Montgomery, the gunboats Castine, Machias, and Annapolis, and the armored ram Katahdin, with a total displacement of 118,124 tons. The Katahdin failed to realize on trial the contract speed of seventeen knots, but this vessel was of very unusual design and the failure to obtain this speed was in no sense attributable to the builders. Congress passed a special act authorizing its acceptance.

The Secretary, calling attention to the comparative naval strength of the principal Powers, says that while the results achieved by the United States "are highly creditable to the country, yet it is clear that the great Powers with which we are brought into close relationship largely exceed us not only in the number of battleships and torpedo boats actually in commission, but in their naval programmes for the future. The work of adding to their strength in battleships, and torpedo boats, goes on steadily from year to year. It is not contended that we should attempt to compete in numbers with the great navies of England and France, but we ought surely to move up steadily and continually into a higher rank than that we now occupy, and into the place of Nations whose necessities are far less than ours. There are now not only in Europe, but in Asia, strong and growing navies belonging to Nations with which we must always have the most intimate and delicate relations, and where our citizens are to be found in great numbers prosecuting their legitimate businesses. Our obligations and duties on this hemisphere are recognized by the world, and cannot be met unless we are possessed of naval strength. If our merchant marine increases as it should, and no doubt will, the present naval strength will be very far from what it should be. Nothing will so surely make for peace and give us weight abroad and security at home as a substantial navy constructed of the best materials and manned by the highest intelligence and skill."

The Secretary asks Congress to authorize the building of a dock at Norfolk, Va., of sufficient size to take in the largest vessel of the navy. This, he recommends, should be constructed of concrete, as it is more durable, more readily repaired, and cheaper than a wooden dock. He thinks there should be a navy yard at some point on the Gulf where vessels cruising in Southern waters can be repaired.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Final Draft of the Arbitration Now Published Unofficially.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Morning Journal publishes a cablegram from its London correspondent, giving what purports to be the text of the final draft of the Guiana-Venezuela boundary treaty, negotiated on behalf of Venezuela by Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Bayard and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, acting as intermediaries, which is now before the Venezuelan Council of State for consideration and approval.

It is as follows:

1. An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

2. The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the Judges of the British High Court of Chancery—and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice, respectively, may be judges of either of said courts.

3. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to, or that might be lawfully claimed by, the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

4. In deciding the matter submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

The rules are as follows:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention to the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

TWO GUNBOATS LAUNCHED.

The Vicksburg and the Newport Are Successfully Put Overboard.

The United States gunboats Vicksburg and the Newport were favored at their launching at Bath, Me., with a perfect spring day.

The Vicksburg began moving slowly down the ways at twenty-five minutes of one o'clock, and Miss Addie Trowbridge, daughter of the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., shivered the gayly decked champagne bottle against the bow while she pronounced the words, "I christen thee Vicksburg, and may thou be as famous as thy namesake." Instantly the tug Seguin brought the gunboat to the wharf.

Then the workmen entered the cradle of the twin craft, the Newport. When the latter took leave of the land she slid down the ways much more rapidly than did the Vicksburg. Miss La Farge, of New York, daughter of John R. La Farge, and granddaughter of Commodore Perry, christened the vessel with a grace that caused the Newport delegation to give her three cheers. Both vessels were quickly docked under the big sheers which will put their machinery on board.

A REQUEST FROM THE W. C. T. U.

President-Elect M'Kinley Asked to Exclude Intoxicants From the White House.

The following letter has been sent to President-elect McKinley by the National W. C. T. U.:

CHICAGO, December 2, 1896.

President-elect McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Honored Sir—At the recent Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in St. Louis, November 13, 1896, I, as National Corresponding Secretary, was authorized to write a letter of appreciation to yourself and your gracious wife for the total abstinence principles which you are said to have maintained for so many years, and for the just grounds we have for believing that the use of intoxicating liquors will be excluded from the White House during your Administration. Knowing as we do the weight your name and position must carry, we feel that a great victory will be won for righteousness by your attitude in this, so vital a matter. Very sincerely yours,

KATHERINE L. STEVENSON,
Corresponding Secretary National W. C. T. U.

FIVE SHOT, THREE DEAD.

Political Opponents Have a Fierce Fight in Kentucky.

A battle occurred a few days ago in Letcher County, Kentucky, between the Morgan family, strong supporters of Congressman D. G. Colson, and the Harrison family, advocates of ex-Congressman John D. White, in the recent Congressional election.

William Morgan and his three sons, Thomas, Caleb and John, were going to mill when they met William Harrison and his sons, "Jim" and Henry. The families have been at outs since the election, and after a few words revolvers were drawn.

Old man Morgan fell dead at the first fire, and when the fight was over "Jim" and Henry Harrison also lay dead, and Tom and Caleb Morgan were dying.

Detective Punished for Rashness.

Thomas J. Drury, a Boston detective, arrested John Braham, leader of "Excelsior, Jr.'s," orchestra, in Norwich, Conn., for nonpayment of a Boston debt. A flaw being discovered in the legal papers, the musician was released and the detective was fined and sentenced to five days in jail.

Messages Over Kite Wires.

William A. Eddy, Dr. William H. Eddy, and Henry L. Allen telephoned and telegraphed at Bayonne, N. J., over a wire suspended in midair from kites. The second connection with the earth was made after the kites had carried the wire aloft.

CLEVELAND RETALIATES.

The Tonnage Tax on German Vessels and Cargoes Revived.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Germany's Pledges of Reciprocity Continuously Violated by the Maritime States---Loss of $400,000 to United States---The Convention of January 26, 1888, Revoked---Result of Unfairness.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President issued a proclamation which revokes his proclamation of January 26, 1888, relieving German vessels from tonnage dues and other charges in American ports. This is done upon evidence that these privileges are not given American vessels in German ports. The following is the text of the proclamation:

"By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1888, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or lighthouse dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the imperial Government or by the Governments of the German maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim, from and after the date of his said proclamation of January 26, 1888, the suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the empire of Germany, by Section 11 of the act of Congress, approved June 19, 1886, entitled 'An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to Shipping Commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels and for other purposes.'

"And whereas the President did further declare and proclaim, in his proclamation of January 26, 1888, that the said suspension should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, should be continued in the said ports of the empire of Germany, and no longer.

"And whereas it now appears upon satisfactory proof that tonnage or lighthouse dues, or a tax or taxes equivalent thereto, are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports higher and other than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that said proclamation of January 26, 1888, in its operation and effect, contravenes the meaning and intent of said Section 11 of the act of Congress, approved June 19, 1896.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid Section 11 of the aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of January 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said act), upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire, this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the second day of January, 1897.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President:

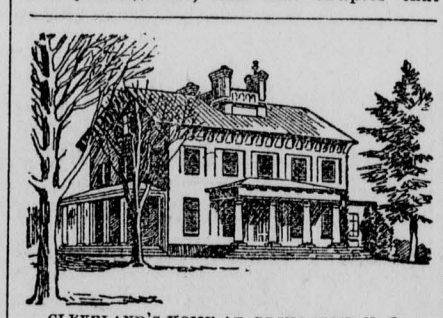
"RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State."

The new proclamation affects all vessels coming from German ports and entering the United States, regardless of the Nationality of the vessel. From June 30, 1888, to June 30, 1894, foreign vessels to the number of 5000, with a tonnage of 10,000,000 tons, were exempted from tonnage dues under the proclamation of 1888. Of this number twenty-five were American vessels with only 30,000 tonnage, so it is seen that the President's action will have but a slightly injurious effect on American maritime interests.

CLEVELAND'S NEW HOME.

Description of the House Bought by the President at Princeton.

The new home of President Cleveland is a good half mile from the depot in the university town of Princeton, N. J. The house, which is of white sandstone, stands on the top of a little hill in the center of grounds comprising about five acres. The approach is by a winding drive under stately evergreens, elms and maples that



CLEVELAND'S HOME AT PRINCETON, N. J.

hide the house from the street. The front of the mansion, which looks toward the south, is ornamented by a portico supported by four heavy pillars. On the east side is a large conservatory. The west side presents the most attractive appearance. Standing on the back porch on this side of the house and looking toward the north, one sees a good sized barn and the gardener's lodge off to the left. An orchard occupies the northeast portion of the grounds. The house is two and a half stories high. The rooms are all large, and every one is provided with a capacious fireplace. The interior adornment is simple. There is nothing pretentious about this mansion, either inside or outside. It has not been occupied for two years, and, as might be expected, house and grounds begin to show the need of care. The place looks roomy, substantial and comfortable. After a landscape gardener and a painter, and perhaps a carpenter, have done their best, it will doubtless look pretty, too.

HE DIED FOR CUBA.

Winchester D. Osgood, an American Athlete, Falls Like a Hero.

A description of the siege of Guiamaro by the Cuban rebels, and the death of Major Osgood, an American, with Gomez's forces, has just been furnished by a correspondent who was with the insurgents.

General Calixto Garcia, with 1052 men, infantry and cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, laid siege to the town on October 17. Meanwhile General Gomez, with about 2000 men, occupied all the roads between the besieged town and the city of Puerto Principe, in order to intercept any possible reinforcements that the Spanish Military Governor of the province, General Jimenez Castellanos, might bring to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

General Garcia ordered Major Osgood, in command of his battery, to open fire on the Spanish forts. Two hours later a large fort, known as Fort Monfau, located on a hill about 700 yards from the town, was abandoned by its defenders, who took refuge in the town.

On the second day of the siege, as Major Osgood, under heavy fire from the Spaniards, was training one of his pieces on the forts, a Mauser bullet struck him in the forehead. He uttered the word "Well!" and, bending forward on his cannon, hugged it and breathed his last in behalf of Cuban liberty. The news of his death deeply impressed President Cisneros and the commanding officers, all of whom had great regard for the American officer.

Winchester Dana Osgood, the Cornell student and football player who went to Cuba and took a commission in the Cuban Army, is the son of a United States Army officer who was until recently stationed in St. Louis, Mo. Osgood entered Cornell in the fall of 1883. He was a well developed athlete, and he became a star oarsman, football player and all round athlete. His football playing at Cornell was in the days before the development of interference, and his individual half back work, hard running and clever dodging were the best seen up to that time. He left Cornell in 1893, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he played good football. He held the position of half back, and did some phenomenal playing against Harvard and Princeton during the three years he wore the red and blue. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and somewhat of a religious turn of mind. Osgood stood about five feet nine inches high and weighed 180 pounds.

KASPAR HARTLEIN HANGED.

He Pays the Penalty for Murder on a Novel Gallows.

Kaspar Hartlein was hanged at Hartford, Conn., at 12.26 o'clock Thursday, for the murder of Louise Marie Trebbe at South Manchester on February 29 last. He marched from the cell room in a procession of Warden Woodbridge and four deputies, two priests leading and intoning the litany for the dying. Ten feet from his cage he was halted on the plate which connected with the machinery of the gallows. As soon as Hartlein reached the plate his legs and arms were strapped tightly by Keepers Doolittle and Perkins, while Deputy Warden Baisden adjusted the noose.

Warden Woodbridge stood opposite Hartlein, with his foot near the lever which would instantly release the shot. The dial above Hartlein's head, the hand of which had begun to revolve as soon as the man stepped on the plate, had just reached thirty seconds when Deputy Baisden gave the signal that all was ready, Warden Woodbridge put his foot on the lever, the weight dropped, and Hartlein's body flew up in the air about six feet. He dropped again with his feet about two feet from the floor. There were a few convulsive heavings of the chest and a strong tremor passed over the frame.

Prison Surgeon Fox counted the pulsations of the wrist and pronounced the man dead in eighteen minutes from the instant the body flew into the air. Hartlein's neck was broken. In a few moments the body was cut down and placed in the Morgue.

Hartlein walked to his doom like a man and showed no fear of death. There were present at the execution, besides the prison officers, five prison directors, the County Sheriff, three doctors and twelve newspaper men. All declared the execution a success.

TREMENDOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Disastrous Cyclone Sweeps the Windward and Leeward Islands.

A disastrous cyclone has passed over the Windward and Leeward Islands in the West Indies. The wind blew with terrific violence and was accompanied by a very heavy rainfall. The many mountain streams on the various islands were soon transformed into torrents that swept down into and over the valleys, carrying everything before them. The loss of life is known to have been tremendous.

The island of St. Vincent, one of the Windward group, and the island of Montserrat, one of the Leeward group, suffered very severely. A number of sugar, coffee and cotton estates were inundated, and in some cases the entire crops were torn out by the roots and carried into the sea. Many of the persons drowned were colored people, who lived in the vicinity of the water courses and who had little if any warning of the approaching floods. Immense damage to property was also done by floods in the islands of Trinidad and Barbadoes.

The British Colonial Office, London, has received a dispatch from Plymouth, capital of Montserrat, saying that seventy-five persons on the island perished in the storm.

SUFFERING IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Whole Families Perished in the Fearful Blizzard That Raged a Week.

It is just a week since a train of any sort arrived or departed from Langdon, North Dakota. Mrs. Matteson was frozen to death on her farm, north of there, and Hans Neilson and his wife both perished in the storm. Their house was destroyed by fire.

Near Williamsport, Emmons County, a Russian family named Belitzky, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, were found dead. They had apparently run out of fuel and, as the temperature ran down to twenty-eight degrees below zero, they could not weather the storm. There is a wood famine all through that section, and there has been a heavy loss in live stock. In some instances farmers were unable to get through the drifts to the barns to feed their stock.

Hurricane in Mexico.

The towns of Pochutla and Huatuico in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, were visited by a tremendous hurricane and serious damage was done in the towns and on the coffee fineas surrounding them. Four lives were lost. The country after the storm looked desolate in the extreme, roads having been ruined, houses destroyed, trees torn up and the face of the country seamed with great gullies. The loss to the coffee growers will, it is thought, reach $500,000.

AFFAIRS OF THE INTERIOR

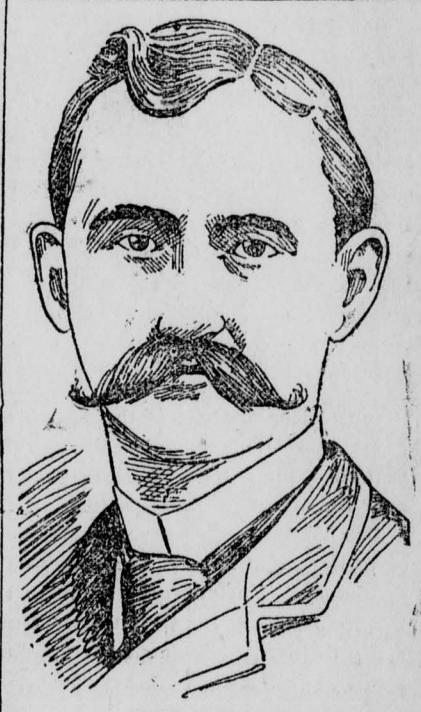
Interesting Facts From the Report of Secretary Francis.

PENSION LIST GROWING FAST.

Expenditures for the Year---Reclamation of Arid Lands---Condition of the Indians---Pacific Railroad Debts---Little Public Land Left--- Over 900,000,000 Acres Given Away---Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis's annual report to the President shows that the appropriations for the department for the last fiscal year amounted to $157,179,656. The estimates for the present fiscal year are about $1,000,000 more than this.

The actual public domain is now 1,849,587 acres. The public lands still vacant amount to more than 600,000,000 acres, not including Alaska. About 85,729,751 acres have been patented to railroads, and there are yet due



DAVID R. FRANCIS.

(Cleveland's new Secretary of the Interior makes his first and last annual report.)

railroads and wagon roads under their grants an aggregate of 114,736,639 acres. The total acreage segregated from the public domain was 946,219,160 acres.

The Secretary deems it desirable that waste acreage should be taken up by actual settlers, who should be given every encouragement, and he says if the rate of settlement continues in the future as in the past but very little vacant land will be left in thirteen years' time. He urges legislation for the preservation of the forests.

Secretary Francis calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation looking to the reclaiming of arid lands, and says that of the 500,000,000 acres of arid lands, 100,000,000 acres might be reclaimed by the conservative use of water, but it is impossible, under the laws now in operation, to control the reclamation of the arid regions so as to prevent the improvident use of water, over which the general Government has no control.

In speaking of the decision of his predecessor that the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had been fixed in Duluth, Minn., the Secretary states that the effect of this decision was to exclude from the land grant of the company all land lying east of that city. Prior to the decision, lands lying east of Duluth had been appropriated by settlers and paid for at the double minimum rate of $2.50 per acre, upon the assumption that they fell within the limits of the railroad grant.

No steps have been taken to make allotments to the Wichita Indians, as the act of Congress left this to the discretion of the department. Regarding the opening of what is known as the "leased district of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians," which is now before the Court of Claims, he says that if the allotments were made and the balance of the land thrown open before a decision is rendered upon the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Government would be placing the Indian upon land under an agreement which involved the transfer of a good title, and would also be throwing open the land to settlement when it did not have clear title thereto.

He recommends that all the Oklahoma town site boards be abolished and that the free use of timber on public lands for commercial purposes should be discontinued.

On the pension question Mr. Francis says about 970,678 persons are drawing about $140,000,000 per annum in pensions, and this branch of the service should be conducted with great care and discretion. He gives a table which shows that the total amount paid out by the Government in pensions and the cost of disbursing the same through the last thirty-one years was $2,034,817,769, which lacks only $345,712,525 of being equal to the high water mark of the interest bearing public debt.

One hundred and forty million dollars is thought to be sufficient for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year, unless pensions are increased by further legislation. The Secretary recommends that an increase of from $8 to $12 per month be granted to all survivors of the Mexican war who are wholly disabled and destitute.

The Indians, Mr. Francis says, now occupy about 85,000,000 acres of land, and they should be protected from the sinister machinations of unscrupulous men. He recommends that the Indian Bureau be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parties and one an army officer.

The Secretary closes his report by saying: "I earnestly recommend that Congress take immediate steps looking to the purchase or condemnation of a block or more of ground adjacent or contiguous to the Interior Department building for the erection thereon of another structure to meet the present necessities of an important branch of the Government, which must expand and grow with the development of the country's resources."

Died at an Initiation.

Charles Wetter, of Winthrop, Minn., while undergoing the ceremony of initiation into the Mystic Shrine at Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, fell dead. His death was due to valvular disease of the heart.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Ida Chilcott is visiting friends in Shirleysburg.

Harry Greenland is in Altoona looking up a winter job.

Mrs. Whitney, of Shirleysburg, visited friends in the valley last week.

D. K. Coder, of Calvin, was a welcome visitor in the Colfax region on Sunday.

Our schools, as far as heard from, are moving along quite satisfactorily. A credit to teachers and pupils as well.

Cider making has about come to a close. About 9000 bushels of apples have been grated and pressed at Wright's press.

N. Q. Wright, whose rheumatic affliction was mentioned some time ago, had so far recovered as to be out, but is confined to his bed again.

Mrs. M. R. Brenneman returned from Altoona last week, whither she had been summoned on account of the illness of her father, Mr. Shultz, whose life was despaired of for a time. We are glad to hear the old gentleman is better.

Mrs. W. L. Swope has the finest flock of turkeys that I see in the valley—42 in number. Thirty-five of them go to the Reformatory for Christmas. How many worthy people outside of the Reformatory will not have turkey on Christmas.

Barton Greenland, who is one of our best deer hunters, is with his friend, John M. Stever, this week. It will not be healthy for the deer to fool around Barton as he is prepared to give them either buckshot or ball from a gun that don't miss fire.

There is a considerable amount of corn to husk yet in this valley. Persons who have had no sickness or special mishaps ought not complain if they do get cold fingers. We hear of snow on four sides of us but not enough here yet to track a rabbit.

I see by a certain paper of our county that wheat has reached the dollar mark. We would be glad for that editor to give the price of rye, buckwheat, corn, potatoes and oats, and it would be especially interesting to Trough Creek farmers if there should be a corresponding advance in the price of the same.

J. C. Wright, whose accident was mentioned by the Calvin correspondent last week, had a severe attack of pleurisy last Wednesday night. Dr. Spangler was called and he is now getting along fairly well, but the doctor says he will not be able to walk on the sprained and fractured ankle for some time.

Miss Maud O. Wright, who has been in delicate health for several years, and treated by a number of prominent physicians and was to the Hahnemann hospital in Philadelphia, was supposed to be permanently cured, but she has decided to take a Sleep, not just on account of her health but as a matter of choice.

THREE SPRINGS.

T. A. Weight, Esq., made a business trip to the county capital the first of the week.

M. Chilcote made a business trip to Huntingdon and Shavers Creek the past week.

Elliott Ramsey, of Springfield township, visited M. Chilcote and sisters last Saturday.

C. C. Kerlin and wife, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, were visitors in town on Saturday last.

B. T. Stevens, who has been confined to his room for several weeks past, is able to be around again.

Miles W. Brown, one of Saltillo's stirring citizens, made a business trip to this place the past week.

Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, has proven himself to be a successful hunter, having killed four rabbits in one day.

The extension of the telephone line between this place and Saltillo is completed with the exception of placing the phone in the office at Saltillo.

Harry Hutton, the efficient salesman for Shumway & Co., wholesale shoe dealers of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park House Saturday and Sunday.

Ross E. Heck, while trimming some trees to clear the way for the telephone line, his hatchet glanced and struck him on the back of the right hand, making an ugly wound and depriving him of the use of that member for several days. We hope he may soon have the use of his hand again.

One night recently, George D. Hudson, of this place, unfortunately run into a wheelbarrow which had been left standing on the sidewalk. George had been in the store room of Cutshall Bros. and when leaving the store and in the act of stepping off the porch, stepped on the handle of the wheelbarrow, tilting it up and striking him in the face, cutting an ugly gash two or three inches long under his left eye. Merchants should see to it that the sidewalks are kept clear, especially at night, as it may cause trouble some time.

LOCUST GROVE.

Mrs. A. L. Smith is off on a tour to Danville.

Amos Rabenstine and family, of Tyrone, are sojourning with parents here.

Thos. Mierley, who had been quite poorly, we are glad to say is convalescent.

Rev. Earhard will commence a protracted meeting at Otterbein Tuesday night.

Thos. Stapleton and Miss Sylvia Stever spent the latter part of last week with friends at Burnt Cabins.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, of Huntingdon, is enjoying an extended visit with old-time friends and relatives in our valley.

Herbert Bowman has improved the appearance of his residence by the removal of an old shop by the roadside.

Mrs. Smith, generally known as Aunt Betsy, returned after a two weeks' stay with her grand-daughter, Mrs. Philip Park.

Misses Ada Spangler and Alice Smyers, two of Saltillo's fine young ladies, were visitors at Mrs. L. P. Bowman's on Sunday.

Mrs. Nancy Shaffer has gone to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hoover, of Grafton, where she will likely spend the remainder of the winter.

Some hunters from Bellwood spent last week in this vicinity. They found game scarce but enjoyed the trip and ramble through the woods immensely.

Our school seems to be moving off quietly and peaceably. Thirty-one pupils are enrolled and under the instruction of Miss Roland are getting on progressively. Following is the report for the month ending Dec. 4:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	17	14	31
Average attendance.	12	10	22
Per cent. of "	88	83	85

Lena Gosnell, Viola Gosnell, Mary Irvin, Millie Bowman, Susan Rabenstein, Ella Stapleton, Joe Smith and Dorris Johnson missed no time. Visitors, 11.

CALVIN.

Adam Roland is on a visit to Altoona.

Adam Roland slaughtered four hogs that dressed 1262½ pounds.

Jas. C. Wright is better and is able to walk about the house on crutches.

Mrs. Amos L. Smith is visiting friends in Lycoming and Lancaster counties.

There was a spelling bee at our school on Monday night. Some interest was manifest.

Mrs. L. P. Bowman seems to be improving slowly. Thos. F. Mierley is much the same.

Our hunters are busy looking after game. Daniel Prough has killed 107 rabbits this season.

N. Q. Wright, whose illness was noted some time ago in the ITEM, has taken a relapse and is again confined to his bed.

Mrs. John Mierley, who spent a couple of weeks visiting children and friends here, returned to her home on Friday last.

The young people of this vale decided to give Miss Prudie Steele a surprise party on last Saturday evening, it being her birthday. Her home began to fill up about dark with lads and lassies until the number ran up in the forties. Miss Steele was the recipient of many handsome presents from her many friends. To say that all enjoyed the evening would not be amiss.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Senator Quay's Prediction.

It will be remembered that some weeks before the November election Senator Quay made a very positive prediction that Mr. McKinley would have 270 electoral votes. Those who knew Senator Quay, and understood his marvelous knowledge of the details of politics, felt quite sure the result would justify his opinion. The Democrats, however, jeered at his opinion and many Republicans were disposed to discredit it.

Now, however, when the smoke of the battle has cleared away, it is found that he came within two electoral votes of the result. In knowledge and judgment of political affairs we do not believe he has a peer in the nation.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets will be furnished free on application to ticket agents.

In Re Salaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Mapleton Grange, No. 1134, P. of H., at a regular meeting held Monday evening, December 7th, and ordered to be printed in the ITEM. The purpose is to have similar action taken by the various granges of the county and bring such pressure to bear upon the new county officials as will relieve the people of the county of burdensome taxation:

WHEREAS, Our county is under the present system of management hopelessly involved; and our taxes annually increasing, while the price of farm products is below the cost of production, and the general trend of legislation is to increase salaries as well as the number of officers and thereby increase the burden of the taxpaying public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our representatives should have the special act, allowing the county treasurer $700 for making the annual tour over the county, repealed, and that the county commissioners and auditors should fix the commission of the county treasurer so that his annual compensation would not exceed $1500.

Resolved, That all salaries of officers should be reduced to sums commensurate with the times; that the county commissioners should not pay their clerk over $600 per annum all told, nor their attorney over $200 per annum. And that they should reduce the pay for boarding prisoners in the county jail to the lowest allowance by law. To prove their faith by their works they should reduce their own salaries to $400 per year for each commissioner, and $50 per year for each auditor. And that the management of the alms house be so revised as to bring the expenses of that institution within the bounds of common decency.

—After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

—Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proved by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Banks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. L. HETRICK, Adm'r.,
K. A. LOVELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
Attorney.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

Christmas Opening

Saturday and Saturday Evening, Dec. 12.

We will have a very large and desirable line of Novelties for the Holidays so that anyone can be suited. Owing to the warm weather this Fall we find ourselves with too many good Coats for Ladies, Misses and Children on hand, and prices alone will move them. We will make the

Most Extraordinary Reduction

on these goods that we have ever made in our seventeen years' business in Huntingdon.

All our Ladies' Jackets,	$10, $11.50, $12.50, $15, $17, to		$8.00
" Misses' "	$8, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10,	"	6.00
" " "	7 50,	"	5.00
A lot of Children's "	4.50 and $5,	"	3.50
" " "	3.50 and $3.75,	"	2.50
" " "	3.00,	"	2.00
All our ladies' Fur Capes,	35.00, $38.50, $40,	"	25.00
" " " "	25.00,	"	15.00
" " " "	18.00, $20, $11.50,	"	12.50
" " " "	10.00, $12.50,	"	8.00

All the above Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats are new—this year's goods, and best and latest styles. In order to give those living in other towns and in the country the same advantage as those in Huntingdon, the store will not be opened that day, Saturday, Dec. 12th, until 10 o'clock in the morning. Do not ask for these prices before that day as they will not be given.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

Hello! Little Ones.

Who Do You think Hugo Mayer Got a Letter From?

And it's for you, too. Why, it's from Dear Old Santa Claus, the same Santa who was here last Christmrs. It is not a very long letter, for I presume Santa has been kept very busy. He writes as follows from the North Pole:

DEAR CHILDREN:

I have made arrangements with the Children's Friend, Hugo Maver, of the Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Cor. Fourth and Penn st eets, Huntingdon, Pa., and will be pleased to see you all every evening, commencing Tuesday, December 8th, and Saturday afternoon until Christmas day. According to my wishes, Mr. Mayer has reserved his corner window for my own special use, and I hope to see the smiling face of every boy and girl of Huntingdon and vicinity. Tell your Dear Parents to bring you here. With every purchase you make, no matter how small, I will give you a present. Hoping to see you all very soon, I remain, with lots of love and kisses,

SANTA CLAUS.

P. S.—Every lady visiting the store from Tuesday until Christmas day will be presented with a box of Candy and a handsome Calendar for 1897.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 9, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Gloves are on hand.

—Only a little over three weeks of leap year remain.

—John B. Frazier died of apoplexy at his home in Petersburg Sunday evening, aged 72 years and 10 days.

—A. W. Wright on Monday purchased the M. R. Brenneman farm located at the head of Trough Creek valley.

—Mrs. Bruce Yocum spent a portion of last week visiting an aunt in Mifflin county, who has just passed her 90th year.

—A. W. Wright and lady are representing Mapleton Grange at the State Grange, which is in session at Altoona this week.

—Miss Mary Rohm, of Huntingdon, while skating last Saturday, broke through the ice and came very near being drowned.

—Mrs. Priscilla Brumbaugh and Mrs. Zelica Forshey and little daughter, of Grafton, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife during the past week.

—Miss Emma Matthias, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. William Cook, of Cook's Mills, were guests of G. W. Wright's family during a portion of the past week.

—An inmate of the Reformatory sustained serious injuries on Saturday by falling from near the top of one of the guard towers, where he had been working.

—While Miss Mary Shrader, of Cambria county, was attempting to start a fire with kerosene the other day the can exploded. Her hands and face were badly burned in consequence.

—About fifteen car loads of machinery were shipped from the car works at Huntingdon to Savanah, Georgia, last week. The machinery was from the plaining mill and machine shop.

—James M. Bell, mention of whose illness was made in last week's ITEM, died at his home at Neff's Mills yesterday afternoon. Interment will take place at Mooresville to-morrow afternoon.

—A hog was killed at Leesport, Berks county, recently which weighed 900 pounds alive, and when dressed tipped the scales at 750. It measured 6 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 6 inches in girth.

—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic on Monday, it was decided that the encampment of 1897 should be held in Buffalo during the week beginning August 23.

—Robert E. Marshall, aged about 36 years, superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad, shot and killed himself at his brother's residence in Washington, D. C., on Monday of last week.

—Unknown persons exploded dynamite under a house occupied by Italian laborers, at Lewistown, Thursday night last. The explosion tore up the floor and otherwise damaged the building, but injured none of the occupants.

—About one hundred laborers on the new water works, at Lewistown, recently struck for higher wages, and against working with foreign labor. The strike only lasted a couple days and the men went back to work at the old terms.

—William Reed & Son, of Huntingdon, Pa., are going to do something nice for their customers on their Christmas opening day, Saturday, December 12th, of which notice is given in this issue. Every reader of this paper should read the ad.

—Joseph Edelmyer, who resided in Johnstown forty-two years and was the last survivor of those who constructed the big South Fork reservoir, the cause of the Johnstown flood, dropped dead of heart disease Sunday evening. He was aged 76 years.

—Peter L. Posten, the Smith valley hunter, has to his credit this season so far two foxes, three wild turkeys, six squirrels, two rabbits and nearly a barrel of wild honey. He says he has been more fortunate in finding bee trees this season than game.

—At the State meeting of the county commissioners the question of the traveling expenses of commissioners, it was explained, as decided by the supreme court, was that they should be paid for actual traveling done in transaction of business, and not for attending board meetings.

—The recent election was one of extremes in the way of pluralities, some of which were the largest and others the smallest in our history, the widest difference being between that of 304,944 for McKinley in Pennsylvania and that of 128 for Bryan in South Dakota.

—Washington Camp, No. 321, P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon, will celebrate the 49th anniversary of the order by holding a social in their hall on Friday evening. On the following Sunday Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of the U. B. church, will preach a sermon to the members of the Camp.

—At the habeas corpus hearing on Friday, Alex. Demoiz and Peter Cordett, the Italians who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Peter Venzeloma at Robertsdale on the night of the 7th of November, were discharged by Judge Bailey, there being no evidence to hold them.

—The Bellefonte Central railroad company has completed its extension to Pine Grove Mills, and trains will soon be running regularly. This extension opens up a section of country heretofore untapped by any road. There is a strong effort being made to extend the road over the mountain to Huntingdon.

—Miss Annie Starr, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, who is visiting among relatives in this, her native county, spent last week with friends in Mapleton. This week she will go to Huntingdon and after visiting a while there and at Alexandria expects to return home. She is a fine lady and a very social companion.

—A desperate attempt was made by some of the prisoners to escape from the Bedford jail recently, by setting fire to the jail. Geo. Bynum and Jesse Johnson, first degree murderers, were at the head of the plot and but for the timely discovery of the fire by the sheriff the jail would have been destroyed. None of the prisoners escaped.

—A cablegram received in New York city yesterday and forwarded to Huntingdon states that Robert E. Speer, now traveling in Persia, has only a mild attack of typhoid fever, and that he is beyond the danger point. From the report that was received last week it was feared that Mr. Speer might succumb to a malignant fever in the Orient.

—The property of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Company, of Huntingdon, was sold at assignee's sale last Thursday. The real estate, including machinery and patterns, was purchased by L. M. Kepler, of Huntingdon, for $4,400. Mr. Kepler also purchased most of the personal property. The purchaser intends putting the works in operation as soon as possible.

—There is greatly increased activity in the coal regions of Center, Clearfield and Cambria counties. Operators who contemplated closing down their mines because of a lack of orders now have all they can handle, and the only drawback is a scarcity of cars. Mines which have not been operated for some time are again open, and the prospect is for a winter of unusual activity.

—Albert Koontz and Laura Stiffler, of Johnstown, were married on last Friday in the face of circumstances that have defied their matrimonial wishes during the last two months. They were children together, and the best of friends until Koontz playfully pointed a gun at the head of his sweetheart and lodged a bullet in her brain. She lay at the point of death nearly a month.

—Mrs. Maggie Hall, a former resident of this place, and widow of Thomas Hall, died at her residence in Huntingdon on Wednesday afternoon last, of paralysis of the throat. She was aged 59 years, 11 months and 29 days. Deceased is survived by four children, as follows: Mrs. Bertha Leitzell, of Chicago; Mrs. Amy Weller, of Reedsville, Pa.; S. L. Hall and Mrs. Albert Patterson, Huntingdon. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Samuel H. Berkheimer, a young man of Bedford, who has been ill for a couple of years with what was supposed to be consumption, on Sunday, Nov. 15, passed four reptiles resembling lizzards, says the Bedford *Gazette*. The largest one is one and three-fourth inches long. They were alive. This remarkable occurrence is puzzling the physicians, and the Medico Chirurgical college of Philadelphia will try to solve the anomaly and give the result of its investigation to the medical world. Since the strange occurrence the young patient has been improving in health.

—Two years ago a young man named John Mapes started from Beech Creek with his family in a flat bottomed boat which he had built for the purpose of making a trip by water to the south. He started down the Bald Eagle creek and floated down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake bay and from there continued south, having had a venturesome trip. He died recently in the south.

—The report comes from Shirley township that John Secrist's barn and all its contents were destroyed by fire Monday night. Four horses, four cows and three young cattle perished in the flames. All this year's crops were burned and it was with the greatest difficulty that his dwelling house was saved. The loss is estimated at $2,000. No insurance. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is at present making its regular contracts for new ties to replace old ones along its lines, to be done in the Spring. These contracts are always made at the end of the year after the inspections have all been completed, and it is seen just to what extent improvements are needed. It is estimated that the number of ties needed for the coming year will be about 500,000. Contracts for that number will accordingly be let.

—It is quite likely that at the coming session of the court Judge Bailey and his associates will change the time for holding the regular February and December terms from the second Monday to the first Monday of said months, in order to meet an objection raised by lawyers, suitors and witnesses, who complain that the attendance at court in the third week of February prevents them from giving attention to the spring elections, and in December it crowds in on the holidays. The contemplated change is a wise one.—*Globe*.

—As a result of a complaint made to Judge Gordon as to the condition of a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary, an investigation was begun in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week that promises to be one of the most important ever undertaken in the cause of humanity. It was established that a large number of insane prisoners are confined in the Penitentiary, and that it is almost impossible to have them removed to asylums. The matter will be called to the attention of the Legislature.

For a New Game Law.

The state game commission met at Harrisburg yesterday afternoon and organized by making ex-mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, president, and B. H. Warren secretary pro tem. Some important legislation was discussed. It is proposed to introduce a universal game bill to make the hunting season from October 15 to December 15. It is also proposed to prohibit the sale of game and the transportation of the same outside of the state. This is designed to stop pot hunting. A committee was appointed to dratt these bills for presentation to the legislature. Another meeting will be held on the 26th day of December.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

George W. Black, Robertsdale, and Lizzie Gearinger, Maddensville.

Wesley Hanawalt and Mary J. Cozzens, Huntingdon.

Harrison E. Everhart, Springfield township, and Myrtle Putt, Saxton, Pa.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40; Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-i to c-a.

—Subscribe for the ITEM. One dollar a year.

COL. O. E. McCLELLAN.

Death of the Ex-Superintendent of the Middle Division, P. R. R.

The Harrisburg Evening *Telegraph* of yesterday contains the following:

A telegram received at the Union station from John McClellan, a brother, conveyed the sad intelligence of the death at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, at 9.45 this morning, of Colonel Oliver E. McClellan, superintendent of the Middle division of Pennsylvania railroad with headquarters in this city from 1883 to 1893, when he retired from the railroad service, being succeeded at this point by Frank Ellmaker. No further information was given in the message. Colonel McClellan's death, while not unexpected, was nevertheless a shock to his friends in this city.

A few months ago he was taken quite ill and never recovered, blindness adding to his sore afflictions some months ago. He was taken to a private sanitarium in the hope that he would recover, but the relief was only temporary. He was at one time quartermaster general of the National Guard. Colonel McClellan was about 47 years of age, and one of the best-posted railroad men in the country. Prior to coming to Harrisburg he was made general agent at Philadelphia. His wife and aged mother survive. Of a bluff, hearty disposition, Colonel McClellan had a big heart in him, and performed many a kind act of charity without sounding it abroad. He was a man who never left his right hand know what his left hand bestowed. Under his superintendency the middle division attained a high state of perfection. His railroad qualities were thourougly tested during the great Johnstown flood to the satisfaction of his employers and the traveling public. He leaves a comfortable estate.

Sixty Guests Made Ill.

At the silver wedding anniversary of A. B. Stewart, in Frankstown, Blair county, recently, sixty guests became suddenly ill, thirty-two of whom were too ill to be removed to their own homes. The victims have nearly all recovered by this time. The report that the wholesale poisoning was caused by trichinæ-infected ham sandwiches is now disproved. The presence of arsenical substances in the chicken salad has been sent to Dr. C. B. Dudley, president of the American Chemical society, for analysis.

MARRIED.

HALL—MILLER.—On Thursday, November 26, by Rev. C. T. Dunning, Mr. Samuel L. Hall, of Huntingdon, Pa., and Miss Mary E. Miller, of Buena Vista, Pa.

ALLISON—BOWMAN.—On Friday, November 27, 1896, by Rev. M. L. Smith, Harry L. Allison, of Mill Creek, and Miss Phoebe Bowman, of Hare's Valley.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1896, by S. W. Kimmel, W. W. Heaton, George Sleeman, R. W. Hudson, M. Scott McNeil, and D. E. McClain, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Saltillo Telephone Company," the character and object of which are to establish and maintain a telephone line from the Borough of Saltillo via Cassville to the Borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and from the Borough of Cassville to the Borough of Saxton, in Bedford county, Pa., and from the Borough of Saltillo to the Borough of Shade Gap via Orbisonia, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

THOS. F. BAILEY,
Dec. 2-3t. Solicitor.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1 00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Good

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it cures the severest cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia and rheumatism. If you are a sufferer try

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Tea-Drinking People.

The relative quantity of tea consumed by various Nations is an interesting subject. Excluding China and Japan, which produce their own, and furnish no statistics, the Anglo-Saxon race is far ahead of all others. The English-speaking peoples (that is, Great Britain, with her colonies, and the United States) account for four-fifths of the whole world's consumption, and Great Britain alone takes one-half of the total amount. The English drink as much tea in the aggregate as all the other civilized countries put together, though not so much per head as some of England's colonies. The United States comes next, with less than half the quantity, and then Russia, with about one-third. The only other Europeans who take anything worth mentioning in proportion to the population are the Dutch, and their taste for it is no doubt due to the fact that they have their own plantations in Java.—The Ledger.

The Spider's Eyesight.

How far away can a spider see a fly? After several years of ingenious experimenting Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, the naturalists, have concluded that the greatest average distance at which spiders are able to see objects distinctly is about one foot. The same observers think that spiders have the senses of color and of smell but feebly developed.—San Francisco Call.

Two Blind Organists.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, in Philadelphia, points with pride to two distinuished graduades in the field of music—Mr. David D. Wood, the famous blind organist, of St. Stephen's Church, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Adam Geibel, composer and organist of the Baptist Temple, at Broad and Berks streets, Philadelphia. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

Prehistoric Relics Discovered.

While exploring an onyx cave near Mansfield, Mo., a party of hunters unearthed four human skulls and several pieces of pottery and crude instruments of war. It is thought they are the relics of some prehistoric race, probably the mound builders. The skulls have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for a further examination.

About $10,000,000 in gold is now concealed in the teeth of people in the world.

GIRLS IN STORES,

offices, or factories, are peculiarly liable to female diseases, especially those who are constantly on their feet. Often they are unable to perform their duties, their suffering is so intense.

When the first symptoms present themselves, such as backache, pains in groins, headache, dizziness, faintness, swelled feet, blues, etc., they should at once write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., stating symptoms; she will tell them exactly what to do, and in the meantime they will find prompt relief in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which can be obtained from any druggist.

"My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I am so grateful to you for what your Compound has done for me. For four years I suffered such pains from ovarian trouble, which caused dreadful weakness of the limbs, tenderness and burning pain in the groins, pain when standing or walking, and increased pain during menstruation, headache and leucorrhœa. I weighed only 92 pounds, and was advised to use your Vegetable Compound, which I did. I felt the benefit before I had taken all of one bottle. I continued using it, and it has entirely cured me. I have not been troubled with leucorrhœa for months, and now I weigh 115 pounds." —Lillie Hartson, Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan. Box 69.

N Y N U—50

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Occupation After Death."

Text: "Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month, as I was among the captives by the river of Chebar, that the heavens were opened."—Ezekiel i., 1.

Ezekiel, with others, had been expatriated, and while in foreign slavery, standing on the banks of the royal canal which he and other serfs had been condemned to dig by the order of Nebuchadnezzar—this royal canal in the text called the River of Chebar—the illustrious exile had visions of heaven. Indeed it is almost always so—that the brightest visions of heaven come not to those who are on mountain top of prosperity, but to some John on desolate Patmos, or to some Paul in Mamertine dungeon, or to some Ezekiel standing on the banks of a ditch he had been compelled to dig—yea, to the weary, to the heartbroken, to those whom sorrow has banished. The text is very particular to give us the exact time of the vision. It was in the thirteenth year and in the fourth month and in the fifth day of the month. So you had visions of earth you shall never forget. You remember the year, you remember the month, you remember the day, you remember the hour. Why may we not have some such vision now and it be in the twelfth month and in sixth day of the month?

The question is often silently asked, though perhaps never audibly propounded, "What are our departed Christian friends doing now?" The question is more easily answered than you might perhaps suppose. Though there has come no recent intelligence from the heavenly city, and we seem dependent upon the story of eighteen centuries ago, still I think we may from strongest inference decide what are the present occupations of our transferred kinsfolk. After God has made a nature He never eradicates the chief characteristic of its temperament. You never knew a man phlegmatic in temperament to become sanguine in temperament. You never knew a man sanguine in temperament to become phlegmatic in temperament. Conversion plants new principles in the soul, but Paul and John are just as different from each other after conversion as they were different from each other before conversion. If conversion does not eradicate the prominent characteristics of temperament, neither will death eradicate them. Paul and John are as different from each other in heaven as they were different from each other in Asia Minor.

You have, then, only by a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition to decide what are the employments of your departed friends in the better world. You are to subtract from them all earthly grossness and add all earthly goodness, and then you are to come to the conclusion that they are doing now in heaven what in their best moment they did on earth. The reason why so many people never start for heaven is because they could not stand it if they got there if it should turn out to be the rigid and formal place some people photograph it. We like to come to church, but we would not want to stay here till next summer. We like to hear the "Halleluiah Chorus," but we would not want to hear it all the time for fifty centuries. It might be on some great occasion it would be possibly comfortable to wear a crown of gold weighing several pounds, but it would be an affliction to wear such a crown forever. In other words, we run the descriptions of heaven into the ground while we make that which was intended as special and celebrative to be the exclusive employment in heaven. You might as well, if asked to describe the habits of American society, describe a Decoration Day or a Fourth of July, or an autumnal Thanksgiving, as though it were all the time that way.

I am not going to speculate in regard to the future world, but I must, by inevitable laws of inference and deduction and common sense, conclude that in heaven we will be just as different from each other as we are now different, and hence that there will be at least as many different employments in the celestial world as there are employments here. Christ is to be the great love, the great joy, the great rapture, the great worship of heaven, but will that abolish employments? No more than love on earth—paternal, filial, fraternal, conjugal love—abolishes earthly occupation.

In the first place, I remark that all those of our departed Christian friends who on earth found great joy in the fine arts are now indulging their tastes in the same direction. On earth they had their gladdest pleasures amid pictures and statuary and in the study of the laws of light and shade and perspective. Have you any idea that that affluence of faculty at death collapsed and perished? Why so, when there is more for them to look at and they have keener appreciation of the beautiful and they stand amid the very looms where the sunsets and the rainbows and the spring mornings are woven? Are you so obtuse as to suppose, because the painter drops his easel and the sculptor his chisel and the engraver his knife, that therefore that taste which he was enlarging and intensifying for forty or fifty years is entirely obliterated? These artists, or these friends of art on earth, worked in coarse material and with imperfect brain and with frail hand. Now they have carried their art into larger liberties and into wider circumference. They are at their old business yet, but without the fatigues, without the limitations, without the hindrances of the terrestrial studio.

Raphael could improve upon his masterpiece of "Michael the Archangel" now that he has seen him, and could improve upon his masterpieces of the "Holy Trinity" now that he has visited them. Michael Angelo could better present the "Last Judgment" after he had seen its flash and heard the rumbling battering rams of its thunder. Exquisite colors here, graceful lines here, powerful chiaroscuro here, but I am persuaded that the grander studies and the brighter galleries are higher up, by the winding marble stairs of the sepulcher, and that Turner and Holman Hunt and Rembrandt and Titian and Paul Veronese, if they exercised saving faith in the Christ whom they portrayed upon the canvas, are painting yet, but their strength of faculty multiplied ten thousandfold.

I remark again that all our departed Christian friends who in this world were passionately fond of music are still regaling that taste in the world celestial. The Bible says so much about the music of heaven that it cannot all be figurative. Why all this talk about hallelujahs and choirs on the glass and trumpets and harps and oratorios and organs? The Bible over and over again speaks of the songs of heaven. If heaven had no songs of its own, a vast number of those on earth would have been taken up by the earthly emigrants. Surely the Christian at death does not lose his memory. Then there must be millions of souls in heaven who know "Coronation" and "Antioch" and "Mount Pisgah" and "Old Hundred." The leader of the eternal orchestra need only once tap his baton, and all heaven will be ready for the hallelujah.

If heaven should ever get out of music, Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason and Bradbury would start up a hundred old magnificent chorals. But what with the new song that John mentions, and the various doxologies alluded to, and the importation of sublunar harmonies, a Christian fond of music, dying, will have an abundance of regalement. You must remember that they have better instruments of music where they are. You ask me, "Do they have real harps and real trumpets and real organs?" I do not know. Some wiseacres say positively there are no such things in heaven. I do not know, but I should not be surprised if the God who made all the mountains and all the hills, and all the forests and all the mines of the earth, and all the growths of the universe—I should not be surprised if He could, if He had a mind to, make a few harps and trumpets and organs. Grand old Haydn, sick and wornout, was carried for the last time into the music hall; there he heard his oratorio of the "Creation." History says that as the orchestra came to that famous passage, "Let there be light!" the whole audience rose and cheered, and Haydn waved his hand toward heaven and said, "It comes from there!" Overwhelmed with his own music, he was carried out in his chair, and as he came to the door he spread his hand toward the orchestra as in benediction. Haydn was right when he waved his hand toward heaven and said, "It comes from there." Music was born in heaven, and it will ever have its highest throne in heaven, and I want you to understand that our departed friends who were passionately fond of music here are now at the headquarters of harmony. I think that the grand old church tunes that died when your grandfathers died have gone with them to heaven. When those tunes died, they did not stay on earth, and they could not have been banished to perdition, and so I think they must be in the corridors of alabaster and Lebanon cedar.

Again, I remark that those of our departed Christian friends who in this world had very strong military spirit are now in armies celestial and out in bloodless battle. There are hundreds of people born soldiers. They cannot help it. They belong to regiments in time of peace. They cannot hear a drum or fife without trying to keep step to the music. They are Christians, and when they fight they fight on the right side. Now, when these our Christian friends who had natural and powerful military spirit entered heaven they entered the celestial army. The door of heaven scarcely opens but you hear a military demonstration. David cried out, "The chariots of God are 20,000!" Elisha saw the mountains filled with celestial cavalry. St. John said, "The armies which are in heaven followed Him on white horses." Now, when those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified entered glory, I suppose they right away enlisted on some heavenly campaign; they volunteered right away. There must needs be in heaven soldiers with a soldierly spirit. There are grand parade days, when the King reviews the troops. There must be an armed escort sent out to bring up from earth to heaven those who were more than conquerors. There must be crusades ever being fitted out for some part of God's dominion—battles, bloodless, groanless, painless—angels of evil to be fought down and fought out, other rebellious worlds to be conquered, worlds to be put to the torch, worlds to be saved, worlds to be demolished, worlds to be sunk, worlds to be hoisted. Besides that, in our own world there are battles for the right and against the wrong where we must have the heavenly military. That is what keeps us Christian reformers so buoyant. So few good men against so many bad men; so few churches against so many grogshops; so many pure printing presses against so many polluted printing presses, and yet we are buoyant and courageous, because, while we know that the armies of evil in the world are larger in numbers than the army of truth, there are celestial cohorts in the air fighting on our side. I have not so much faith in the army on the ground as I have in the army in the air. O God, open our eyes that we may see them—the military spirits that went up from earth to join the military spirits before the throne—Joshua and Caleb and Gideon and David and Samson and the hundreds of Christian warriors who on earth fought with fleshly arm, and now, having gone up on high, are coming down the hills of heaven ready to fight among the invisibles.

But what are our mathematical friends to do in the next world? They found their joy and delight in mathematics. There was more poetry to them in Euclid than in John Milton. They were passionately fond of mathematics as Plato, who wrote over his door, "Let no one enter here who is not acquainted with geometry." What are they doing now? They are busy with figures yet. No place in all the universe like heaven for figures. Numbers infinite, distances infinite, calculations infinite. If they want them, arithmetics and algebras and geometries and trigonometries for all eternity. What fields of space to be surveyed! What magnitudes to measure! What diameters, what circumferences, what triangles, what quaternions, what epicycloids, what parallelograms, what conic sections!

What are our departed Christian friends who are explorers doing now? Exploring yet, but with lightning locomotion, with vision microscopic and telescopic at the same time. A continent at a glance, a world in a second, a planetary system in a day. Christian John Franklin, no more in disabled Erebus pushing toward the North Pole; Christian De Long, no more trying to free blockaded Jeannette from the ice; Christian Livingstone, no more amid African malarias, trying to make revelation of a dark continent, but all of them in the twinkling of an eye taking in that which was once unapproachable. Mont Blanc scaled without alpenstock, the coral depths of the ocean explored without a diving bell, the mountains unbarred and opened without Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp.

What are our departed friends who found their chief joy in study doing now? Studying yet, but, instead of a few thousand volumes on a few shelves, all the volumes of the universe open before them—geologic, ornithologic, conchologic, botanic, astronomic, philosophic. No more need of Leyden jars or voltaic piles or electric batteries, standing as they do face to face with the facts of the universe.

What are the historians doing now? Studying history yet, but not the history of a few centuries of our planet only, but the history of the eternities—whole millenniums, before Xenophen or Herodotus or Moses or Adam was born. History of one world, history of all worlds. What are our departed astronomers doing? Studying astronomy yet, but not through the dull lens of earthly observatory, but with one stroke of wing going right out to Jupiter and Mars and Mercury and Saturn and Orion and the Pleiades, overtaking and passing the swiftest comet in their flight. Herschel died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Herschel is doing? Isaac Newton died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Isaac Newton is doing? Joseph Henry died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Joseph Henry is doing? They were in discussion, all these astronomers of earth, about what the aurora borealis was, and none of them could guess. They know now; they have been out there to see for themselves.

What are our departed Christian chemists doing? Following out their own science, following out and following out forever. Since they died they have solved 10,000 questions which puzzled the earthly laboratory. They stand on the other side of the thin wall of electricity—the thin wall that seems to divide the physical from the spiritual world; the thin wall of electricity, so thin the wall that ever and anon it seems to be almost broken through—broken through from one side by telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, broken through from the other side by strange influences which men in their ignorance call spiritualistic manifestations. All that matter cleared up. They laughing at us as older brothers will laugh at inexperienced brothers, as they see us with contracted brows experimenting and experimenting, only wishing they could show us the way to open all the mysteries. Agassiz standing amid his student explorers down in Brazil, coming across some great novelty in the rocks, taking off his hat and saying: "Gentlemen, let us pray. We must have divine illumination. We want wisdom from the Creator to study these rocks. He made them. Let us pray." Agassiz going right on with his studies forever and forever.

But what are the men of the law, who in this world found their chief joy in the legal profession—what are they doing now? Studying law in a universe where everything is controlled by law from the flight of humming birds to flight of world—law not dry and hard and drudging, but righteous and magnificent law, before which man and cherub and seraph and archangel and God Himself bow; the chain of law long enough to wind around the immensities and infinity and eternity. Chain of law. What a place to study law, where all the links of the chain are in the hand!

What are our departed Christian friends who in this world had their joy in the healing art doing now? Busy at their old business. No sickness in heaven, but plenty of sickness on earth, plenty of wounds in the different parts of God's dominion to be healed and to be medicated; those glorified souls coming down not in lazy doctor's gig, but with lightning locomotion. You cannot understand why that patient got well after all the skillful doctors had said he must die. Perhaps Abercrombie, who, after many years doctoring the bodies and the souls of people in Scotland, went up to God in 1844. Perhaps Abercrombie touched him. I should not wonder if my old friend, Dr. John Brown, who died in Edinburgh—John Brown, the author of "Rab and His Friends," John Brown, who was as humble a Christian as he was a skillful physician and world renowned author—I should not wonder if he had been back again and again to see some of his old patients. Those who had their joy in healing the sickness and the woes of earth, gone up to heaven, are come forth again for benignant medicament.

But what are our friends who found their chief joy in conversation and in sociality doing now? In brighter conversation there and in grander sociality. What a place to visit in when your next door neighbors are kings and queens, you yourselves kingly and queenly! If they want to know more particularly about the first paradise, they have only to go over and ask Adam. If they want to know how the sun and the moon halted, they have only to go over and ask Joshua. If they want to know how the storm pelted Sodom, they have only to go over and ask Lot. If they want to know more about the arrogance of Haman, they have only to go over and ask Mordecai. If they want to know how the Red Sea boiled when it was cloven, they have only to go over and ask Moses. If they want to know the particulars about the Bethlehem advent, they have only to go over and ask the serenading angels who stood that Christmas night in the balconies of crystal. If they want to know more of the particulars of the crucifixion, they have only to go over and ask those who were personal spectators while the mountains crouched and the heavens got black in the face at the spectacle. If they want to know more about the sufferings of the Scotch Covenanters, they have only to go over and ask Andrew Melville. If they want to know more about the old time revivals, they have only to go over to ask Whitefield, and Wesley, and Livingston, and Fletcher, and Nettleton, and Finney.

But what are our departed Christian friends who in all departments of usefulness were busy finding their chief joy in doing good—what are they doing now? Going right on with the work. John Howard visiting dungeons; the dead women of northern and southern battlefields still abroad looking for the wounded: George Peabody still watching the poor; Thomas Clarkson still looking after the enslaved—all of those who did good on earth busier since death than before; the tombstone not the terminus, but the starting post. What are our departed Christian friends who found their chief joy in studying God doing now? Studying God yet. No need of revelation now, for unblanched, they are face to face. Now they can handle the omnipotent thunderbolts just as a child handles the sword of a father come back from victorious battle. They have no sin; no fear, consequently. Studying Christ, not through a revelation save the revelation of the scars—that deep lettering which brings it all up quick enough. Studying the Christ of the Bethlehem caravansary; the Christ of the awful massacre, with its hemorrhage of head and hand and foot and side; the Christ of the shattered mausoleum; Christ the sacrifice, the Star, the Son, the Man, the God, the God-Man, the Man-God. But hark! The bell of the cathedral rings—the cathedral bell of heaven. What is the matter now? There is going to be a great meeting in the temple; worshipers all coming through the aisles. Make room for the Conqueror, Christ standing in the temple. All heaven gathering around Him. Those who loved the beautiful come to look at the Rose of Sharon. Those who loved music come to listen to His voice. Those who were mathematicians come to count the years of His reign. Those who were explorers come to discover the height and the depth and the length and breadth of His love. Those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified, and the military spirit in heaven, come to look at the Captain of their salvation. The astronomers come to look at the Morning Star. The men of the law come to look at Him who is the judge of quick and dead. The men who healed the sick came to look at Him who was wounded for our transgressions. All different and different forever in many respects, yet all alike in admiration for Christ, in worship for Christ, and all alike in joining in the doxology, "Unto Him who washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God; to Him be glory in the church throughout all ages, world without sin." Amen.

To show you that our departed friends are more alive than they ever were, to make you homesick for heaven, to give you an enlarged view of the glories to be revealed, I have preached this sermon.

Novel Swindling Device.

Swindlers have been operating extensively in Northern Indiana counties, and the use of the United States mails will cause complaint to be made to the Federal authorities. The deaths of heads of families are followed by the receipt of notices, couched in legal terms, that sums ranging from $10 to $100 are due on insurance policies held on the life of the deceased, which must be settled before the policy will be paid. The headquarters of the swindlers are believed to be in Chicago. In a number of cases the swindle has been successfully worked.

Nickel Issue for France.

The French Monetary Commission has pronounced in favor of a nickel issue.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 13.

Lesson Text: "Cautions Against Intemperance," Prov. xxiii., 15-25 —Golden Text: Prov. xxiii., 21 — Commentary.

15. "My son, if thine heart be wise, my heart shall rejoice—even mine." In listening to this father entreating his son we must think of our Heavenly Father entreating His children, for all the love of parents to children is but the faintest shadow of the love of our Father in heaven. As physically, so spiritually, the heart is everything, and without a healthy heart the body cannot have perfect health, so without a new heart we cannot have spiritual health. Out of the heart are the issues of life (Prov. iv., 23). Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh (Math. xii., 34). Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts and all uncleanness, for it is desperately wicked (Math. xv., 19; Jer. xvii., 10).

16. "Yea, my veins shall rejoice, when thy lips speak right things." The substance of our conversation indicates the condition of our heart, and if we thought of this we might be more careful of our words. The Lord looks upon the heart, and not only so, but upon the imagination of the thoughts of the heart (I Sam. xvi., 7; I Chron. xxviii., 9), and perhaps this may help us to understand "the veins." Parents may well rejoice in their inmost being when their children speak right things.

17. "Let not thine heart envy sinners, but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long." A new heart is a heart in which God dwells; it is put in us by God Himself that He alone may occupy it. It is a new spring to our actions, words and thoughts, a new motive for everything, even God working in us those things which are pleasing in His sight. Such a heart will not envy sinners, but will rejoice in the Lord alway, and abiding in His love, satisfied with His goodness, will fear to grieve Him lest it lose this fellowship, which is heaven on earth.

18. "For surely there is an end, or reward, and thine expectation shall not be cut off." See this repeated in chapter xxiv., 14, and add Jer. xxix., 11, "I know the thoughts I think toward you," saith the Lord, "thoughts of peace and not of evil, to give you an end and expectation." The expectation of the return of Christ, and the righteousness that shall then be seen, the wrongs that shall be righted, and the glory that shall be revealed, is the most helpful truth which I as a redeemed soul have ever seen. Do not the words "end," "reward," "expectation," all point to it? Well has it been written, "He that hath this hope in Him, purifieth himself even as He is pure" (I John iii., 3).

19. "Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way." Our Lord said, "Be wise as serpents and harmless as doves" (Math. x., 16). And in Jas. iii., 17, we read of the nature of true wisdom, that it is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." Surely this is none other than Christ Himself, and as to the way, there is none but He. He is wisdom, and He is the way, and Christ in us is the hope of glory, the glory which rectifies our life here and purifies from all uncleanness.

20. "Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh." This sort of thing belongs to the wisdom of earth, which is sensual and devilish (Jas. iii., 15). The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. xvi., 17). The word for the believer is "Be not drunk with wine, but be filled with the Spirit" (Eph. v., 18). Any method of reform short of that which looks to a new heart, a new fountain within, will prove unavailing. The old nature is incurably corrupt in the sight of God (Rom. viii., 7), and though it may be made moral and somewhat temperate, it never can enter the kingdom. Only that which is born from above can enter (John iii., 3, margin).

21. "For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." Whatever may become of the drunkard as to this life it is written that drunkards cannot inherit the kingdom (I Cor. vi., 10). As to the glutton he was, according to law, to be stoned with stones (Deut. xxi., 20, 21).

22. "Hearken unto thy father that begat thee and despise not thy mother when she is old." One would think such commands wholly unnecessary if we did not know the wickedness of the human heart, but God, who knows the heart, has written it. Let each one ask himself, "Am I clean before God in this matter?" Then how much more should we hearken to Him who has of His own will begotten us with the word of truth (Jas. i., 18), who pitieth like a father and comforts as a mother (Ps. ciii., 13; Isa. lxvi., 13), who says, "Incline your ear and come unto Me, hear and your soul shall live" (Isa. lv., 3).

23. "Buy the truth and sell it not; also wisdom, instruction and understanding." Omitting the word "also," which is in italics, we learn that the truth is these three things, or that Jesus Christ, who is the truth, is the sum of all wisdom and understanding. Isa. lv., 1, says we can buy without money and without price. We certainly cannot in any sense give an equivalent for what we get as we do in ordinary buying and selling, but there is a giving up or laying down of our own thoughts and opinions that He may be our wisdom and our righteousness. "Lay thou thy treasure in the dust and the Almighty shall be thy treasure." (Job xxii., 24, 25, R. V.)

24. "The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice, and he that begetteth a wise child shall have joy of him." Just as with earthly parents some children are a great joy and some are a great sorrow, so among the children of God some are a joy to Him and others a grief. We read of some who "rebelled and vexed His Holy Spirit" (Isa. lxiii., 10), and of some who must have the flesh destroyed by satan that the spirit may be saved, and of some whose works will be burned up and they saved as by fire (I Cor. v., 5; iii., 15).

25. "Thy father and thy mother shall be glad, and she that bare thee shall rejoice." Thus our lesson begins and ends with the joy of parents in wise children. We turn to Him of whom the Father said, "This is My Beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," and who could truthfully say of Himself, "I do always those things that please Him," and of whom it is written that He never pleased Himself (Math. iii., 17; xvii., 5; John viii., 29; Rom. xv., 3), and we say, "Lord, make me as far as possible such a child to the Father as Thou wast." If He sees that we mean it, He will take us in hand to subdue the self-life and make manifest in us His own life, for He is able to subdue all things unto Himself (II Cor. iv., 11; Phil. iii., 21). We must be willing, and He will surely do it.—Lesson Helper.

The Connecticut Oyster Beds.

Oystermen report from the oyster-beds off the Western Connecticut shore the worst scourge of starfish ever known. An estimated loss of $100,000 has already been caused and many vessels are engaged in destroying the pests.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

Increase in the Debt and the Deficit for November.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DIMINISHED.

Deficit of Nearly Forty Millions in Five Months---The Debt Statement Shows a Net Increase in the Public Debt During November of $8,200,333.16---Currency Circulation for the Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The comparative United States Treasury statement for November shows the receipts to have been $25,210,696, as compared with $25,986,503 for the same month last year. The expenditures for the same month are $33,260,720, as against $27,199,283. The total receipts for the five months of the fiscal year aggregate $131,650,489, and the expenditures $171,597,335. For the same period of the fiscal year 1895 the receipts were $141,279,116, and the expenditures $157,148,443. The deficit for the fiscal year so far is $39,946,846, as compared with $15,869,332 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November of $8,200,333.16. The interest-bearing debt increased $60, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $15,300, and the cash in the Treasury decreased $8,215,663.16. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business November 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,520.00; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,591,620.26; debt bearing no interest, $372,170,117.14. Total, $1,221,126,257.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were $567,523,923, an increase of $3,183,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $835,961,579.81. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $125,357,098.47.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $14,203,268.71, the total at the close being $169,527,101.34. Of silver there was an increase of $621,708.65. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $15,832,894.57, against $16,119,096.51 at the end of the previous month.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the total amount of National bank notes in circulation to be $235,312,103, which is an increase since October 31 of $414,416, and since November 30, 1895, of $21,440,907. The total circulation based on United States bonds November 30, 1896, is $216,609,684, which is an increase since October 31 of $99,670 and since November 30, 1895, of $26,140,158. The total circulation secured by lawful money is $23,401,670, being an increase since October 31 of $314,776 and a decrease since November 30, 1895, of $4,699,251. The total amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes is $241,272,150, and to secure public deposits $15,903,000.

ALABAMA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

His Inaugural Address Full of Loyalty for the Union.

Governor Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated Governor of Alabama at Montgomery. The greater part of his address was devoted to matters of State interest, and he goes into considerable detail as to the material resources of Alabama and the possibilities of her agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.

In reference to National affairs, the Governor says: "The hot political contests of this eventful year, that aroused so much passion, are now behind us; the people have registered their will, and all good citizens should yield cheerful obedience to their mandate. If they have not erred in their verdict on the great question that broke party lines, returning prosperity will soon confirm their judgment. If they have erred, no misrepresentation or coercion can deter them from setting aside the verdict and driving from place and power those who have misled or deceived them.

"Considering the gallantry of our brethren, who in obedience to the call of duty were prodigal in deeds of valor in the war between the States, no one could doubt that should occasion arise even more splendid achievements would adorn the defense of home and National integrity by the men of this generation."

DIAZ TAKES THE OATH.

Installed President of Mexico for the Fifth Consecutive Term.

General Diaz took the oath of office at the City of Mexico as President of the Republic for the fifth consecutive time, making five terms in the Chief Magistracy.

The ceremony was witnessed by a brilliant assembly of foreign diplomats and distinguished people. He is in robust health and his programme for the ensuing four years follows substantially his policy during this term, with special emphasis to that giving popular education.

He will, if he lives, show at the end of his term, which concludes the century, several railways crossing Mexico from sea to sea, gigantic port works and hundreds of new factories.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Lowell, Mass., has a textile school.

Indiana miners average $201 a year.

Pittsburg is to have colored firemen.

Butte, Montana, has 3000 union miners.

Duluth, Wis., has a union label league.

Some Brooklyn cigarmakers get $1 a day.

San Francisco, Cal., has Chinese shoemakers.

Port Huron (Mich.) musicians have formed a union.

About 12,000 bartenders find employment in New York City.

Brooklyn bakers want public institutions to buy union bread.

Building trades at Cincinnati will make a stand for eight hours.

Hartford City (Ind.) glassworkers may establish a co-operative shop.

Detroit unionists will establish a co-operative colony in North Carolina.

Cleveland unionists want people to rent and buy only union made houses.

The United Hebrew Trades of New York City decided to treat members to a course of lectures.

The Hamburg police charged with drawn swords upon an excited gathering of dock strikers' wives.

Metal polishers, platers, buffers and brass-workers of Greater New York will run a co-operative shop.

Michigan barbers' convention want a law that will compel men to pass an examination before being permitted to do shaving.

Sixteen cities were represented at the State convention of New York barbers. "Colleges" were denounced and a license system advocated.

New Orleans roustabouts get $70 a month. They forced the discharge of two cruel bosses by demanding $100 if they should be retained.

In New York City 106 of 2192 bakeshops employes were born in the United States. Over 650 are naturalized citizens, and 1426 aliens.

There is some fear among steamship people that the strike of dock laborers in Hamburg, Germany, may extend to the large ports of the United States.

Butte (Montana) miners get $3.50 a day; plasterers and stonecutters, $6 to $7; printers, $4; smelters, $4. In other Montana cities the scale is about $1 a day less.

The Carnegie company lighted their second new furnace of Duquesne, Penn., Miss Phipps, daughter of one of the officials, putting the match to the fire. This secures the employment of 1000 men.

The array of monuments in Paris has been increased by the erection of a bronze monument to Jean Leclaire, who, 1842, introduced the system of profit-sharing among the workmen in his factory.

The Vermont House has rejected bills for monthly and weekly payments of wages of corporations, and has passed a bill to prevent bribery in caucuses and political conventions, and prohibiting participation in such gatherings of one party by members of another party.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bucharest, Roumania, has a $40,000 bicycle track.

The Clerical Cycle Club is the name of a Cincinnati organization.

Zola, the French novelist, says he likes the bicycle for the forgetfulness it bestows.

Nervous people who have become enamored of cycling assert with no hesitation that it has braced up their nervous system.

Preaching to a cyclist church parade one Sunday a Church of England pastor chose the text, "Bodily exercise profiteth little."

One of the public schools of Germany, the Nau-Ruppin Gymnasium, has made it obligatory for all its pupils to learn to ride the bicycle.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who long withheld her patronage of the wheel, now finds that it restores and refreshes her more than anything after a fatiguing night at the theatre.

Some of the 1897 models are already out. A view of them confirms what has been said about the slight character of the changes that have been made since last year. One of the best-known models shows no important improvement in any essential detail, and the others seen are not appreciably different.

Mrs. Herman Davis, of New York, has ridden her wheel over the great St. Bernard Pass. She is the first woman who has accomplished this difficult and picturesque bit of riding, and not many men can duplicate it. Accompanied by her husband, she has traveled 2000 miles on her wheel during her summer vacation in Europe, making between sixty and sixty-five miles a day.

Many riders fall into the bad and dangerous habit of riding close behind vehicles. If the wagon, carriage, etc., happens to ease suddenly from one cause or the other the rider is apt to go bang into the obstruction, and both machine and rider are liable to get considerably broken up. Riding behind is less dangerous than riding in front, but, after all, it is much the better plan to get off and walk where the traffic is congested, and, where it is not, to give all vehicles a wide berth.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Gladstone never calls the Sultan of Turkey anything but "the assassin."

The new Archbishop of Canterbury is said to be the worst dressed man in London.

General Ulysses Heureaux was re-elected President of San Domingo on November 1.

Prince Bhanurangse, the elder brother of the King of Siam, will shortly visit this country.

Major Edward Scofield, the Governor-elect of Wisconsin, is the son of a Pennsylvania farmer.

William Black, the novelist, also paints pictures, is an enthusiastic botanist and an all-round sportsman.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia received over 500 threatening letters prior to his journey to France.

"Ian Maclaren" (Rev. Mr. Watson) is said to be in greater request as a lecturer than any one who has visited America.

Du Maurier used to keep a vase on his mantelpiece for his friends to drop jokes into, which he then used for Punch.

The Shah of Persia will dispense with a premier and will hereafter preside in person over his cabinet, which will consist of twelve ministers.

It is said that Edward B. Poynter, the newly elected President of the Royal Academy, is the original of Lorrimer, "the industrious apprentice" in "Trilby."

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland having attained her sixteenth year, has just made her confession of faith as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and has been confirmed.

The heredity of genius is illustrated by the Harvard senior class elections, in which the son of Carl Schurz was chosen as ivy orator and the son of Joseph H. Choate as class poet.

Barreled Flies.

If you are the owner of a mocking bird or a gold fish or a chameleon, which you wear chained to your manly or womanly, but erratic, bosom, much to the consternation of your nerve-racked friends, you have probably had occasion to call on J. H. Wehrmann, "the old bird man," on South Sixth street, for the purpose of buying food for your pet.

When you got there he probably offered you your choice of either dried flies or ants' eggs, in quantities to suit the size of your purse or the stomachic capacity of the said pet. You may have been startled the first time at these offers, but if you were curious enough to inquire you learned that both are very common articles of diet for imprisoned birds and reptiles, and that they are imported to this country by the barrel.

The flies are obtained from Mexico. They live in the swamps in various sections of the country and the individual insect is called the moscos. It is small and delicate—much more delicate than that omnivorous scavenger, the common house fly—and its whole body has the appearance of having been gilded. In life it must be beautiful. It is perfectly harmless. The flies swarm by the thousands and millions and are captured in silken nets by men who make it their business. Great quantities of them are "cured" or dried in the City of Mexico and other towns further east. Most of them that are shipped to the United States come through Laredo, Texas. They are packed and sold by the barrel. Mr. Wehrmann usually buys them in ten-barrel lots and retails them in small quantities. You can get a large envelope about half full for ten cents, and from this you can judge that a barrelful of them must cost a pretty penny.

The ants' eggs are brought from Germany, mainly from a point near Hamburg. In the Black Forest lives a monster ant, and the eggs are deposited in the ground in such numbers thas when a nest is uncovered it is just like digging into a wheat bin where the egg hunters commence work with their shovels. After being dried they are packed in barrels and shipped to the different parts of the world by the firms engaged in the business. The supply for this country is distributed through New York.—Philadelphia Times.

Island of Hyacinths.

Tides in the Sabine River carried a floating island of fifty acres of hyacinths up and down stream past Orange, Texas, for a week.—Chicago Tribune.

A London omnibus company has ordered several hundred motor omnibuses.

Free Silver.

The coinage of silver might have been too free, but the free use of it in a small sum may be a very big investment with very sure and large profits. What it costs to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil for the sure cure of rheumatism is within the reach of the poorest. It is the best investment in this line—best cure, and the profits are sure because it will surely cure. This is so well-known it is almost a maxim, and so much good is wrought out of the free use of so little, a strong, active workman can be made of a man who before may have been a helpless invalid or a hobbling cripple.

Spain is buying large numbers of Missouri mules for use in Cuba.

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax. Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap needs but one trial to prove its value. Costs same as poorer floating soap. No one has ever tried it without buying more. Your grocer has it.

Good roads in Massachusetts will get $600,000 during 1897.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

DON'T DRINK IT! More death caused by **foul water** than by any other cause. Our WELL DRILLING MACHINERY obviates the difficulty and drills wells below surface contaminations and *effectually shuts them out.* There is money in drilling wells with modern and first-class machinery. **LOOMIS & NYMAN Tiffin Ohio.**

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

St. Vitus' Dance One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

STOP! .... Don't Let .... Constipation Kill You!

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

THE MOST WONDERFUL, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 219.

Important Notice!

TRADE-MARK.

The only genuine "**Baker's Chocolate**," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

IAN MACLAREN, ONE OF THE COMPANION'S NOTED CONTRIBUTORS FOR '97. See Special Offer Below.

Fully 200 of the Most Famous Men and Women of both continents have contributed to the next year's Volume of

The Youth's Companion

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday, THE COMPANION offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. The two hemispheres have been explored in search of attractive matter.

Distinguished Writers.

IAN MACLAREN.	CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.	HON. THOMAS B. REED.
RUDYARD KIPLING.	STEPHEN CRANE.	ANDREW CARNEGIE.
HALL CAINE.	HAMLIN GARLAND.	LIEUT. R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.
FRANK R. STOCKTON.	MAX O'RELL.	DR. CYRUS EDSON.
HAROLD FREDERIC.	W. CLARK RUSSELL.	DR. ED. EVERETT HALE.
MADAME LILLIAN NORDICA.	ALICE LONGFELLOW.	DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

And more than One Hundred other Eminent Writers.

For the Whole Family.

THE COMPANION also announces for 1897, Four Absorbing Serials, Adventure Stories on Land and Sea, Stories for Boys, Stories for Girls, Reporters' Stories, Doctors' Stories, Lawyers' Stories, Stories for Everybody—all profusely illustrated by popular artists. Six Double Holiday Numbers. More than two thousand Articles of Miscellany—Anecdote, Humor, Travel. Timely Editorials, Current Events, Current Topics and Nature and Science Departments every week, etc.

52 Weeks for $1.75. Send for Full Prospectus.

12-Color Calendar FREE.

New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and $1.75 (the subscription price) will receive:
FREE—The Youth's Companion every week from time subscription is received to January 1, 1897.
FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.
FREE—Our Artistic 4-Page Folding Calendar for 1897, Lithographed in Twelve Beautiful Colors.
And The Youth's Companion 52 Weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1898.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

When Hamlet Exclaimed: "Aye, There's the Rub!" Could He Have Referred to

SAPOLIO

ODDS AND ENDS.

Now is the time when the gunner goeth forth to gun and cometh home in an ambulance.

The salaries of the 8,000 teachers of Georgia, due on November 1, have not been paid because there is no money in the State Treasury.

The value of the grounds and buildings devoted to education in the United States is $95,545,681.

The late campaign cost the committees over $4,000,000. Education comes high, but we must have it.

If a child is absent from school five days during any month without a satisfactory excuse, the parents are liable to a fine of $2 for the first offense and $5 for each subsequent offense.

The longest commercial distance at which the long-distance telephone is now operated is from Boston to St. Louis, a distance of 1,400 miles. This line is more than twice as long as any European telephone line.

On Thanksgiving day Charles Clark, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, was out hunting. So was Lawyer William Crawford, of the same place. Neither was aware of the other's presence. Clark wore an old gray cap and lay down behind a log. Crawford saw the cap and mistaking it for a squirrel, fired. Result—Clark's head, arm, body and leg on one side was filled with shot. Physicians picked them out and Clark will recover.

The poorest boys and girls in this world are those who have never been taught to work, and there are thousands upon thousands of such. Parents do their children a great wrong if they neglect this part of their education. Every son and daughter should be taught to earn his or her own living. Whether parents are rich or poor they owe an industrial training to their offspring. It is well to remember that the wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around, and that the rich man of to-day may become the poor man of to-morrow.

Believers in old time weather signs —and their name is legion—predict that this will be an unusually severe winter. The goose bone shows it, the squirrels are not satisfied with their usual hoarding places in the trees, but are burying nuts under ground out of reach of the frost; the summer birds left early, the husks on the corn are thicker than they have been for years, and the hogs are making their beds in the southwest corner of their pens. If winter don't come pretty soon, however, there wont be much of it in this region.

There were 141 train accidents on the railroads of the country in October, of which 72 were collisions and 62 derailments. They caused the death of 49 persons and injured 89.

Coalport *Standard:* About two weeks ago a child was born to Isadore Kingston and wife, Bain City. That event in itself is nothing unusual, but when the diminuitive size or weight of the infant is taken into account it is something rare. The little one weighs exactly one pound, wears a doll's cap, socks and is rocked in a cradle made of a doll's coach. The mother is a woman above the average height, and the father is of medium height. The child coughs, cries, sneezes and gets colic like other babies.

The report of the treasury department shows that from February 1, 1896, to November 1, there were coined at the mints of the United States, 16,262,922 standard silver dollars, from the balance of silver bullion on hand purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The seigniorage upon this amount was $5,051,430, which has been turned into the treasury. The balance of the silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890 on hand November 1, 1896, was 126,061,263 fine ounces, which cost the government $112,875,625. The coinage value of this amount is $161,693,000. The treasury lost $34,200 in gold coin and $29,700 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $126,181,088. The net gain in gold was $383,000.

Good Things Come to the Top.

Everytime. The "Box-Calf" Shoes for children, boys, men and ladies come to the top quickly. They are the shoes by which you can keep your feet dry and warm and your head cool. Shoes to be satisfactory must look well, wear well, and feel well. These just fill the bill as they feel easy as wool and wear beautifully and always look dressy. Prices way down. Children, 95c to $1.50, ladies, $1.75 to $3.00, men's, $2.50 to $4.00, boys', $1.25 to $2.00.

Try a pair and feel happy.

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

DECEPTION PRACTICED.

Rubber Goods.

I want to say a word to the public about Rubber Goods.

Many dealers are selling to the trade for first quality rubbers, an inferior grade known to all dealers as seconds, and that you may judge in the future what grade you are buying, I will give you a list of the second and inferior grade sold under the following brands Bay State, Federals, Para, Neptune, American and Rhode Island.

I make a specialty of the Candee rubber, (all know they are first quality) and the wearing qualities can not be excelled.

Wool and Felt Boots and Esquimaux Knit Socks.

I have a large stock of Wool and Felt Boots fitted with the heavy Candee rubber over shoes, also fiitted with the celebrated oil grain Perfection Leather over shoe (this is something new) and the wearing qualities of the oil grain there is said to be twice that of the rubber, and costs about same money.

No dealer can afford to sell these goods for less than we do, and if they offer this line for less money than I do you can put down they are selling you seconds and inferior grades.

We are after business; if you are on the same errand we can interest you. I have the goods and prices.

☞Look for Candee trade mark.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

...i dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

—TUB

—or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,

Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.